

HEALTH
B-5 OCT 46
O.R. 52



CITY AND COUNTY OF NORWICH

ANNUAL REPORT

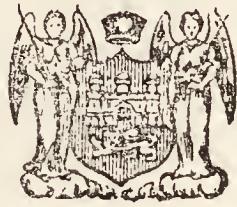
UPON THE
HEALTHINESS OF THE CITIZENS
AND ON
THE SANITARY CONDITION

BY
The Medical Officer of Health

AND THE
Report of the School Medical Officer
TO THE
EDUCATION AUTHORITY

FOR THE YEAR

1 9 4 5
(ABRIDGED)



CITY AND COUNTY OF NORWICH

ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

HEALTHINESS OF THE CITIZENS

AND ON

THE SANITARY CONDITION

BY

The Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Report of the School Medical Officer

TO THE

EDUCATION AUTHORITY

FOR THE YEAR

1945

(ABRIDGED)

CONTENTS

Statistics, etc.	Page. 9—10
General	11—26
Maternity and Child Welfare	27—37
Bio-Chemistry	38—41
Infectious Diseases and Isolation Hospital	41—55
Tuberculosis	56—61
Cancer	62
Welfare of the Blind	62—63
School Medical Service	66—104

Adoptions	33
Ambulance Facilities	12
Ante-Natal Clinics	29, 30
 Bakehouses	 26
Bio-Chemistry	38—41
Blind Persons	62—63, 77, 80—81
 Cancer	 10, 62
Care of Premature Infants	32—33
Child Life Protection	33
Common Lodging Houses	20
Contraceptive Clinic	36
Co-operation of Parents, etc.	77
 Deaf and Dumb	 77, 80
Dental Treatment	31, 73—74
Discharging Ears	32, 73
Domestic Helps	13, 35
Drains and Drainage	17, 20
 Eaton Grange Certified Institution	 16
Emergency Washing and Bath Service	24
Epileptics	77, 80
Eradication of Bed Bugs	24
Expectant Mothers—Sheets for	37
Extra Nourishment—Nursing Mothers, etc....	30—31
 Factories	 20
Food and Drugs	26
Fruit Juices—Distribution of	37
 Health of Children	 68—69
Health Visitors	32
Housing	21—24, 61
Houses-let-in-Lodgings	20
Home Helps	13, 35
Home Adviser	23

	<i>Page.</i>
Ice Cream Manufacturers	26
Infant Welfare Centres	30
Infectious Diseases... ..	41—54, 76, 78—79
Institutional Provision for the Care of Mental Defectives ...	16
Institutional Provision for Mothers and Children	32
Isolation Hospital	15, 47—54
Issue of Special Respirators	16
Jenny Lind Hospital	14
Laboratory Facilities	12, 53—54
Local Government Act, 1929	15
Maladjusted Children	84
Markets	25
Maternal Mortality... ..	34—36
Maternity Home	15, 27—29
Meals for School Children	76—77
Meat and Other Foods	25—26
Medical Inspection	70—72, 82—83
Meetings of Owners	20
Mental Hospital	15
Mentally Defectives	15, 77, 80—81
Midwives	27
Midwifery Services... ..	27—29
Milk—Distribution of	30
Do. Supply and Examination of... ..	24—25
Minor Ailment Clinics	32, 72—73
Norfolk & Norwich Hospital—Admission of Abnormal	
Maternity Cases	35—36
Norfolk & Norwich Hospital	14
Norwich Corporation Act—Section 76	24
Norwich Corporation Act—Section 81	24
Nuisances	20
Nursery Schools, etc.	81
Nursery—Short-Stay	34
Nursing Homes	36—37
Nursing in the Home	12
Nursing Mothers, etc.—Extra Nourishment	30—31
Offensive Trades	20
Open Air School	81
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	37
Orthopædic Treatment	36, 74—75
Piggeries	20
Post-Natal Clinics	29—30
Premature Infants—Care of	32
Preserved Meat Manufacturers	26
Provision of Meals	76—77
Public Cleansing	20
Rats and Mice—Destruction	20
Remand Home	84
Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Act	23
Respirators—Distribution of	16, 37
Restaurant Kitchens	26

	<i>Page.</i>
Sanatoria	15, 60—61
Scabies Order, 1941	42—43, 69
School Clinics	14, 68, 72—76
Sewerage and Drainage	17
Sheets for Expectant Mothers	37
Shops and Offices	20
Short-stay Nursery	34
Slaughter Houses	25
Social Conditions	11—12
Social Welfare Medical Out-Relief	15
Staff	67—68
Statistics	9—10, 85—104
Still-births	34
Surgical Appliances	32
Swimming Baths	21
Teachers—Medical Examination of	84
Tuberculosis—Dispensary	14, 60
Do. —Maintenance Allowances	61
Do. —Sanatoria	15, 60—61
Do. —Statistics	56—57, 59
Uncleanliness	75—76
Unsound Food	25—26
Unsatisfactory Households	23
Vaccination	55
Venereal Diseases	13—14
Vision—Defective	31
Water Supply	16—19
Welfare of the Blind	62—63
Woodland; Hospital... ..	15, 28

Health Committee

Lord Mayor :

ALDERMAN S. A. BAILEY, J.P.

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR J. BROOKSBANK, J.P.

Vice-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR R. P. BRAUND.

Members :

<i>Ald.</i> MISS M. M. CLARKSON, C.B.E., J.P.	<i>Coun.</i> W. T. HARDIMENT
<i>Coun.</i> H. ALLEN, J.P.	„ V. E. HARRISON, M.B.E.
„ M. BULMAN, M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S.	„ G. PERREMENT
„ A. W. CHASE	„ A. E. PUMMELL
„ MRS. E. K. FUGILL, J.P.	„ N. R. TILLET
„ MRS. F. E. HANSELL	„ C. C. WHITE, J.P.
	„ MRS. A. M. WITARD

The undermentioned are co-opted members for Blind Persons Welfare Business :

MR. R. C. FANTHORPE ... *Superintendent and Secretary of the
Norwich Institution for the Blind.*

MR. J. B. BRIGHTY } *Representatives of Blind Persons.*
MR. S. L. BROWN }

Maternity & Child Welfare Committee

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR R. P. BRAUND.

Vice-Chairman :

ALDERMAN MISS M. M. CLARKSON, C.B.E., J.P.

Members :

As Health Committee, with the addition of two co-opted members, viz., Mrs. T. D. Copeman and Mrs. F. E. M. Deacon.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
CHURCHMAN HOUSE,
68 ST. GILES' STREET,
NORWICH.

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit, as your Medical Officer of Health, the abridged Annual Report for the year 1945. This has been expanded a little as compared with the report during the war years.

The most important of the Medical Staff changes was that the Health Committee allowed Dr. G. L. Leggat, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, to serve on the Continent with U.N.R.R.A. for approximately six months. Dr. R. B. Boston, the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, was appointed Acting Deputy Medical Officer of Health for the period of Dr. Leggat's absence. Dr. T. J. O'Riordan started duty on October 1st, 1945, as the Deputy Medical Director of the Mass Microradiography Unit, etc., and the team of the Unit was assembled. The rest of the Staff changes are shown on page 67.

The Registrar-General has estimated another slight increase in the City's civilian population at 103,540. The number of births and the birth rate has again increased, the rate rising to 20.71. The death rate (12.64) was again reduced.

The Maternal Mortality Rate was reduced to 1.4. Unfortunately the Infantile Mortality Rate rose to 37.31, but the Still-birth rate was reduced to 29.86. More Health Visiting is required, and we are very short of qualified Health Visitors, while our existing Staff of Health Visitors have many other duties besides their Child Welfare work handed on to them.

Our temporary Maternity Home at Earlham Hall with the Ante-Natal Clinics at 4, Earlham Road, has had a busy year and managed to squeeze in a few more cases than in 1944, partly by discharging suitable cases before the 14th day. The training of pupils has been carried on very satisfactorily. Moreover, the Social Welfare Committee has kindly assisted the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee still further by admitting even more Maternity cases to the Woodlands Hospital in spite of their own difficulties and in spite of their difficulty in obtaining and retaining midwives.

The infectious diseases were fortunately very quiet with the exception of measles, which produced its usual epidemic. One private Maternity Nursing Home in the City had a small outbreak of Puerperal Pyrexia and was closed for a few days. There are signs that perhaps Scabies is becoming a little less, but there is still plenty in the City. The men being demobilised from the Forces perhaps make a contribution to this contagion.

With regard to Tuberculosis 1945 was a successful year, producing in fact the lowest number of Pulmonary Tuberculosis deaths on record, but owing to the decrease in population there have been in some previous years lower rates of mortality from this disease.

The Isolation Hospital continues to carry out its function very satisfactorily, and the Committee are following a policy of gradually but steadily bringing some of its equipment and arrangements more up-to-date. The damaged fencing between the Hospital and the public road has not yet been satisfactorily dealt with, leaving the site practically open, and this is obviously unsatisfactory.

Cancer, with 202 deaths, showed a further slight decrease.

There were 366 blind persons on the register on 31st March, 1946, a further slight decrease as compared with the previous year. The Great Yarmouth Borough Council continued to help us by housing some of our cases at Burnham, the last being removed from there on June 23rd, 1945.

During the year, 288 medical examinations of employees or candidates for posts were carried out by the medical officers of this department; this is an appreciable increase on previous years. In December, 1944, the Staff and Wages Committee passed a resolution authorising me to obtain the opinion of a Consultant in difficult cases with regard to manual employees, the employing Committee to be responsible for the fee. This arrangement has been implemented during 1945 in six instances.

The Civil Defence Section of the department was reduced, but a certain amount of work has been required with regard to the disposal of various stores accumulated. Indeed, this work is still dragging on.

In spite of his difficulties, the Bio-chemist has continued to lay the foundations of his section of the department by various investigations, to which reference is made in the body of the report, but we shall be very pleased when we can provide him with better facilities.

The Home Adviser is still endeavouring to improve some of our worst households with a slight measure of success in some of them, but we seem to be getting no nearer to the

necessary means of really dealing with this serious matter of the unsatisfactory households or problem families as they are known in some places. It is in my view quite clear that in some of these households there is some member without the mentality to make and maintain improvement and legal powers are necessary to deal with these cases.

Mr. Kirby and the Sanitary Inspectors' Department with their multifarious duties have had as busy a year as ever, and the body of the report shows the amount of work they have been able to get through. It is to be hoped that there will soon be adequate staff available for the restoration of all the duties they carried out before the War.

Throughout the year a good deal of time was spent in reading about, considering and discussing medical "politics," both national and local.

Again I have to thank the same private gentleman, as in previous years, for helping certain orthopædic cases by getting their surgical boots repaired with speed and free of charge to the Corporation or the parents. This is a great help as the delay in getting this work done through the "usual channels" makes very great difficulties.

The Emergency Public Health Laboratory in the Isolation Hospital grounds has been throughout the year of the greatest benefit to us not only as a very excellent bacteriological laboratory, but also as a source of information on certain scientific aspects of the work, to which I refer frequently.

It is always a pleasure to thank the members of the Staff of the Health Department who consistently exhibit eager, conscientious and able work in their various spheres. The difficulties of Staff changes continued to some extent throughout the year, but by the end of the year a few of our regular Staff had reappeared.

At its meeting on April 12th, 1946, the Health Committee decided not to continue the practice of writing a preface to the Report of the Medical Officer of Health. I wish to thank them for that decision.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

V. F. SOOTHILL,

*Medical Officer of Health
and School Medical Officer.*

27th July, 1946.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1945.

STATISTICS.

Area (in acres) ...	...	...	...	7,898
Population (Census, 1931) ...	...	...	...	126,236
Estimated Civilian population ...	...	...	...	103,540
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1945) according to Rate Books ...	...	...	...	32,168
Rateable Value, December, 1945 ...	...	...	...	£767,980
Sum represented by a penny rate—estimated ...	...	...	...	£3,120

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births.

				Total.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate ...	...	...	...	1730	894	836
Illegitimate ...	...	...	...	414	212	202
				<u>2144</u>	<u>1106</u>	<u>1038</u>

The Birth Rate per 1000 estimated resident population was **20.71** (20.47 for 1944) ; England and Wales, 16.1 ; 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, 19.1

Still-Births.

				Total.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate ...	...	...	...	53	29	24
Illegitimate ...	...	...	...	13	5	8
				<u>66</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>32</u>

The Still-Birth Rate per 1000 total (live and still-) births was **29.86** (33.01 for 1944).

			Total.	Male.	Female.	
Deaths ...	...	...	1309	653	656	Death Rate 12.64
						per 1000 of the
						estimated resi-
						dent population
						(13.22 for 1944)

Death Rates—England and Wales	11.4 per 1000 population
126 County Boroughs	
and Great Towns	13.5 do.

Maternal Mortality from—

(a)	Puerperal and Post-abortion Sepsis	...	...	1
(b)	Other maternal causes	...	...	2

Maternal Mortality Rate		per 1000 live births	per 1000 Total (live and still-) births	Puerperal and Post-abortion Sepsis.	Other Causes.	Total.
		0.47	0.93	1.4
		0.45	0.90	1.35

The Maternal Mortality Rate for England and Wales per 1000 Total Births (live and still-) was :—(a) Abortion with Sepsis, 0.25; Abortion without Sepsis, 0.08; (c) Puerperal Infections, 0.24, (d) Other causes, 1.22. Total, 1.79.

The Maternal Mortality Rates for 1944 were :—

		Puerperal Sepsis.	Other Causes.
Per 1000 live births	...	0.96	1.44
Per 1000 live and still-births	...	0.93	1.39

Infantile Mortality Rate :—

	1945.	1944.
All infants per 1000 live births	37.31	33.65
Legit. infants per 1000 legit. live births	32.37	28.60
Illegit. infants per 1000 illegit. live births	57.97	63.97

The Inf. Mort. Rate per 1000 live births for 1945 was :—
England and Wales, 46; 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns 54; London, 53.

Neo-natal Mortality Rate :—

All infants per 1000 live births	...	...	17.72
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	1
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	2
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	7

Mortality Rate 1 to 5 years: 0.15 per 1000 population.

Tuberculosis :—

56 deaths from Pul. Tub. (death rate 0.541 per 1000 population).

10 deaths from other Tub. Diseases (death rate 0.097 per 1000 population).

Cancer.

Malignant growths accounted for 202 deaths, with a death rate of 1.95 per 1000 population. The number of deaths in 1943 and 1944 were 212 and 205 respectively .

Infantile Mortality.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total under 4 Weeks.										Total Deaths under One Year.									
	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	4 Weeks.	4 Weeks.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.				
Common Infectious Diseases	Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Chicken-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Diphtheria : Croup ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
	Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wasting Diseases	Gastro-Enteritis ...	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	—
	Premature Birth ...	14	2	—	—	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—
	Congenital Defects ...	7	4	1	—	12	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	20	—	—
	Injury at Birth ...	3	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
	Want of Breast-Milk ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
	Improper Feeding ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—
	Tuberculous Peritonitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tabes Mesenterica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
	Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Syphilis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Rickets ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other Causes	Convulsions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Laryngitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Broncho-Pneumonia ...	—	1	—	1	2	4	1	3	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	15	—	—
	Suffocation, Overlying	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other Causes ...		2	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
		27	8	2	1	38	9	4	5	4	2	—	1	6	—	3	—	80	—	—

Causes of Death at different periods of life in the County Borough of Norwich during the Year 1945.

The following information has been supplied by the Registrar-General.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—
ALL CAUSES ... ..	...	1309	80	16	14	89	287	823
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Cerebro-spinal Fever ... ..	...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
3 Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Whooping Cough ... ..	...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
5 Diphtheria ... ..	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ... ..	...	56	1	—	—	27	20	8
7 Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	...	10	2	2	3	1	—	2
8 Syphilitic diseases ... ..	...	3	—	—	—	—	1	2
9 Influenza ... ..	...	3	1	—	—	—	—	2
10 Measles ... ..	...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
11 Acute Polio-myelitis; Polio-encephalitis ... ..	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12 Acute Infectious Encephalitis ...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
13 Cancer of :— Buccal Cavity and Esophagus ... (M) Uterus ... (F)	...	13 12	— —	— —	— —	1 2	4 5	8 5
14 Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum ... ..	...	32	—	—	—	2	7	23
15 Cancer of Breast ... ..	...	20	—	—	—	2	9	9
16 Cancer of all other sites ... ..	...	125	—	—	—	6	51	68
17 Diabetes ... ..	...	17	—	—	—	1	2	14
18 Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	...	156	—	—	—	2	33	121
19 Heart Disease... ..	...	316	—	—	—	7	57	252
20 Other Diseases of Circulatory System ... ..	...	37	—	—	—	1	8	28
21 Bronchitis ... ..	...	56	2	1	—	—	16	37
22 Pneumonia ... ..	...	62	15	5	2	2	8	30
23 Other Respiratory Diseases ...	...	16	—	—	—	7	4	5
24 Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	...	16	—	—	—	2	8	6
25 Diarrhoea under 2 years ... ..	...	7	7	—	—	—	—	—
26 Appendicitis ... ..	...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
27 Other Digestive Diseases ... ..	...	29	—	1	—	2	5	21
28 Nephritis ... ..	...	24	—	—	—	2	11	11
29 Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis ... ..	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
30 Other Maternal Causes ... ..	...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
31 Premature Birth ... ..	...	17	17	—	—	—	—	—
32 Congenital malformations, Birth injury, Infantile disease ...	...	28	26	—	1	1	—	—
33 Suicide ... ..	...	9	—	—	—	—	5	4
34 Road Traffic Accidents ... ..	...	11	—	2	2	2	3	2
35 Other Violent Causes ... ..	...	32	4	3	2	5	3	15
36 All Other Causes ... ..	...	193	3	—	4	11	26	149

STAFF. See page 67.

GENERAL.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

In considering the social conditions of the City, it is a little difficult to combat a feeling of depression and a sense of reaction after the victorious end of the War. We seem to have gone backwards so fast and so far in some respects. In the matter of housing it is possible that but for the War we should by 1945 have completed the City's housing programme, as very rapid progress was being made shortly before the War. Now the end of housing difficulties in Norwich seems to be delayed for years. One is reminded of the position in 1926. Such a large number of requests for housing assistance are being received, many of them of the most urgent and needful type. There is perhaps a difference. There are still plenty of bad houses left in the City which were going to be dealt with under the pre-war housing schemes, but the War intervened and the almost complete lack of repairs for so many years has accentuated that aspect. The main difficulty, however, now appears to be not so much the quality of the existing accommodation as the shortage of houses. Perhaps on sober reflection the standard at which people start complaining about their housing difficulties is higher than the comparable standard about 1926. The individual house on a Council housing estate may be very badly kept, but the lay-out and spacing of the estates reduces the impression of squalor formerly produced by some of the houses in some of the old Courts and Yards, but a sense of proportion is necessary even here. At one conference a speaker was protesting because there was no heat in the bedrooms of some modern houses. It is wise to remember that we cannot even demand a bath in every house yet. This should really be a legally enforceable minimum in my view.

The milk supply is another item in which we appear to have retrogressed badly. This may be due to such causes as inability to get materials and the inadequate supply of labour, skilled or unskilled. Also the organisation of collection and delivery, presumably due to the shortage of petrol and vehicles, etc., has made difficulties. However, the multiplicity of control, at present in force, is not likely to be conducive of good results. The Health Department has only one interest in this, and that is to safeguard the consumer, where he cannot protect himself, and that would appear to be the most important aspect of the question, particularly in such a matter as the milk supply which

is so very important for the younger generation. It is regrettable to have to point out that the bacteriological results of the samples we are taking at present are very poor indeed.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Specimens are examined at the Emergency Public Health Laboratory situated in the grounds of the Isolation Hospital. A record of the work done during the year is shown on pages 53-54. Reference is made to the chemical and bacteriological examinations of food on pages 24 to 26.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES (except A.R.P.).

(a) **For Infectious Diseases.** A motor ambulance and a motor van with a body which, in emergency, can be used as an ambulance are kept at the Isolation Hospital, available for use within the City.

(b) and (c) **Non-Infectious, etc., Cases.** The Social Welfare Committee has an ambulance for the removal of cases to the Woodlands Hospital. The Police have three motor ambulances available for accident and other cases, and the British Red Cross Society also maintain two motor ambulances; the latter are chiefly available for residents of a large area outside the City.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) **General.** There is the Norwich District Nursing Association, better known as the Cavell Home, from which nursing is provided on the application of Doctors, the Local Authority, District Visitors, and others; there is also the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital Staff of Trained Nurses from which nurses can be obtained; a Nurses' Co-operation Society and the Nursing Sisters of the Poor (Little Sisters of the Assumption). These Associations carried on throughout the war period under great difficulties, and in some cases with greatly reduced staffs.

(b) **For Infectious Diseases.** The above agencies send out nurses if required. The Corporation have an arrangement with the Norwich District Nursing Association for the nursing of cases of measles and whooping cough (under five years of age), ophthalmia neonatorum, influenza, puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia, tuberculosis, and acute primary and acute influenzal pneumonia. A grant of £200 per annum is made to this Association by the Local Authority for these services, and the cost is divided between the Committees concerned according to the number of visits paid.

DOMESTIC HELPS.

The scheme prepared by the Ministry of Health for the provision of domestic help in cases of sickness, infirmity, etc., has been adopted by the Health Committee, but in view of the acute shortage of domestic labour it has not been possible to do anything to assist such cases.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

Treatment of Venereal Diseases. Clinics are held on Monday afternoons, at which certain mothers and children can attend, Tuesday mornings and Friday afternoons in a special portion of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital Out-Patients' Department, where irrigation is carried out daily, as is special treatment by appointment.

2489 specimens were sent to the laboratory at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital; 974 from the clinics, 1374 from Hospitals and other Institutions, and 141 from private practitioners. 363 males and 603 females attended the Clinics during the year, of whom 90 males and 128 females were new cases.

The Medical Superintendent of the Mental Hospital informs me that 5 male and 5 female general paralytics were admitted to that Institution during the year.

Regulation 33B, which provides for the compulsory treatment of venereal disease under certain circumstances, came into operation in November, 1942.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1945, 65 female contacts were notified by special practitioners. Endeavours were made to persuade 23 of these to attend the clinic for examination before being notified a second time, of whom 18 attended and were examined. 3 female contacts were notified on two or more occasions, 1 being examined after persuasion.

Some contacts are only notified by their Christian or nick-names, and thus prove somewhat difficult to trace when no address is given. Some are engaged on war work, and others keep irregular hours, and, therefore, are not easily found for interview. These factors cause considerable delay.

Successful assistance from the Police and British Military Authorities has been received.

Propaganda Posters supplied by the Ministry of Health have been displayed from time to time in various Public Conveniences, Municipal Offices and Libraries.

In addition to these contacts notified under Regulation 33B, all other cases and families reported from the Infant Welfare Centres, School Medical Inspections, Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics and those recorded on the Weekly Death and Still-birth Returns are followed up where possible.

School Clinics are referred to on pages 72-76.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary is held at Churchman House, and is referred to on page 60. **Clinics** held under the **Maternity and Child Welfare Service** receive comment on pages 29-32.

HOSPITALS USED BY INHABITANTS OF THE AREA.

(a) **The Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.** This Institution is supported by voluntary contributions, payments by the Local Authority for the treatment of certain conditions and by payments by patients. It has a total of 450 beds, including 22 for eye cases. 7736 patients were treated during the year, an increase of 967 compared with 1944; the daily average number of beds occupied was 336, compared with 283 in 1944. 25,800 new patients attended the Out-Patient Department.

The Education Authority has an arrangement with this Hospital for the admission of school children for the operative treatment of tonsils and adenoids, and the Council made certain payments for the treatment of Tuberculosis and Orthopædic patients. Norwich persons suffering from Venereal Diseases were also treated at this hospital, jointly with those from Norfolk, throughout the year. The Corporation also made a subscription to the Hospital.

(b) **The Jenny Lind Hospital,** which works in close co-operation with the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, has 80 beds, and admits boys up to ten years and girls up to twelve years of age, not suffering from an infectious or contagious disease. A limited number of children under the age of two years are admitted at the discretion of the Committee of Management. It is supported by voluntary subscriptions, and payments by patients and the Local Authority. 2109 patients were admitted during the year, the daily average number of beds occupied being 60. 3821 new cases attended the Out-Patient Department. The Education Authority has an arrangement with this hospital for the admission of children for the removal of enlarged tonsils and adenoids. Certain payments were made by the Local Authority for the treatment of orthopædic and surgical tuberculosis cases. The Council also subscribes to the funds of the hospital.

(c) **Woodlands Hospital.** This Institution was transferred to the control of the Council on 1st April, 1930, and remains under the control of the Social Welfare Committee. The question of appropriating this Hospital was receiving consideration at the end of the year. The Superintendent states that there are 311 beds and that the daily average number occupied was 264.

(d) **The Isolation Hospital,** under the control of the Health Committee of the City Council, has 94 beds, allowing 144 square feet per bed, but actually more are accommodated. 24 beds are allocated for cases of advanced pulmonary tuberculosis. The work done by this Institution is referred to on pages 47-54.

(e) **The Mental Hospital** has 353 beds for males and 420 for females. The David Rice (Admission) Hospital, with accommodation for 30 male and 30 female patients continued to be used throughout the year by the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital Authorities. The Nest was occupied throughout the year by the Bethel Registered Mental Hospital.

(f) **Accommodation for Mental Defectives.** See page 16.

(g) **The City of Norwich Maternity Home** at Earlham Hall has 14 lying-in, 1 separation and 2 labour beds (pages 27-28).

(h) **Tuberculosis Sanatoria.** See pages 60-61.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.

Institutional Medical Services. No alterations or developments were made in the Institutional Medical Services during the year.

Social Welfare Medical Out-Relief. No alterations were made in the boundaries of the districts during the year. Dr. Napier returned to take over No. 5 District again from Dr. C. Anderson, as from 12th May, 1945.

The work done by the District Medical Officers is shown as under :—

	DISTRICT No. :—								Totals.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	
Attendances at Surgery or Medical Officer's residence	208	192	289	266	245	519	272	258	2249
Attendances at patients' houses...	293	439	235	225	300	435	145	305	2377
Occasions on which medicine was supplied without seeing the patient ...	119	103	451	16	76	303	27	10	1105
TOTALS ...	620	734	975	507	621	1257	444	573	5731

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

The Council provides accommodation at Eaton Grange Certified Institution for 50 high grade female adult defectives, but the number on the books on the 31st December was 63. The daily average number of patients sleeping at the Institution during the year was 53. The average attendance at the occupation centre there was 12. On the 31st December, 143 Norwich cases had been accepted at Little Plumstead Colony. 18 beds are also reserved and occupied at the Royal Eastern Counties' Institution, Colchester.

ISSUE OF SPECIAL RESPIRATORS.

Arrangements for the issue of special respirators for persons with respiratory troubles continued in force until May, 1945. No special respirator, however, was issued during 1945. During the time these arrangements were in force a total of 570 respirators with outlet valves, and 27 hood type respirators were issued to the public.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA.

Water. The water supply obtained from the River Wensum and controlled by the Local Authority, was constant and was adequate in amount throughout the year. The water was subject to sedimentation, aeration and continuous chlorination after slow sand or mechanical filtration. Daily bacteriological examinations of the City's supplied water are made and if any doubt arises in respect of any sample the Analyst's report is supplemented by that of a bacteriologist. During the year, of 313 bacteriological examinations of the City's supplied water by the City Analyst, 6 or 1.92% showed the presence of presumptive members of the B.Coli-Aerogenes group in 100 ml. Three of the six unsatisfactory samples were submitted to the bacteriologist, who reported that one culture contained two types of coliform bacillus: (A) An Intermediate Type 11 Coliform and (B) A strain of bact. aerogenes, and that both were derived mainly from soil or vegetation, and that the other two cultures showed the presence of faecal B.Coli. Monthly chemical examinations of the City's supplied water and quarterly examinations of river water and water from the sedimentation reservoir before filtration are made, with additional examinations if necessary. A summary of the results of the routine examinations is shown on pages 18 and 19.

Further, in an effort to do everything possible to ensure the safety of the supply, the Water Committee has instructed that

employees who are in a position to pollute the water should be medically examined with reference to their potentiality for pollution of the water supply, and that if any of these employees are absent through sickness a copy of the medical certificate be sent to the Medical Officer of Health to enable him to determine whether re-examination is necessary. During the year 10 newly appointed employees were examined and 25 examinations of employees absent through sickness were carried out.

The majority of the population obtain their water from the City's supply, those not doing so being almost negligible.

The Water Engineer reports that works of extension of water mains have been carried out during the past year as under :—

	City and County.	
	Miles.	Yards.
Extension of Water Mains...	4	285
Mains removed in City ...	—	97
Total length of system ...	280	137

Drainage and Sewerage. The City Engineer has kindly supplied me with the following information :—

(1) *Sewerage Works.*

During the year ended 31st December, 1945, progress has been made in improving the efficiency and sufficiency of the sewerage system of the City, comprising the following works :—

The systematic inspection, flushing and cleansing of all sewers as necessary.

The reconstruction of sewers found upon examination to be defective in the undermentioned streets :—

St. Giles' Street; Main Outfall, Whitlingham Sewage Farm; Passage, Horns Lane to Thorn Lane; Rose Avenue; Back Passage, College Road; Old Palace Road; Lothian Street.

Sewers have been laid on the new Corporation Housing Estates known as :—

Marl Pit Lane (West), Marl Pit Lane (East), Southwell Road and Trafalgar Street, Tuckswood Estate, Earlham West, Millers Lane.

(2) *Main Drainage.*

The preparation of plans, specification and quantities are in hand for the Yare Valley Main Drainage Scheme between Trowse Pumping Station and City Boundary at Earlham.

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY ANALYSES OF WATER TAKEN FROM TAP IN LABORATORY DURING 1945.

Month.	Total Solids in Solution.	Ammonia.		Chlorine.	Nitrogen as Nitrates.	Nitrites.	Oxygen ab- sorbed in 4 hrs. at 80° F.	Lime.	Magnesia.	Sulphuric Anhydride.	Silica, Iron and Alumina.	Hardness.		Physical Characters.
		Saline.	Aluminoid.									Total.	Permanent.	
January (1st)...	44.5	.001	.013	3.6	.32	Nil.	.163	17.5	.72	4.46	.90	30.6	10.45	Clear. Colour 9°
February (1st)	47.8	.018	.012	3.45	.28	Nil.	.166	—	—	—	—	28.6	9.4	Colour 15°
March (1st) ...	40.5	trace	.010	3.3	.28	Nil.	.149	—	—	—	—	27.15	7.85	Clear. Colour 7.5°
April (4th) ...	37.2	do.	.010	3.3	.24	Nil.	.146	14.15	.58	3.25	.40	23.7	7.0	Clear. Colour 7.5°
May (1st) ...	33.3	do.	.007	3.3	.20	Nil.	.10	—	—	—	—	21.4	7.0	Clear. Colour 4.5°
June (1st) ...	34.5	do.	.012	3.3	.20	Nil.	.118	—	—	—	—	24.0	6.6	Clear. Colour 7.5°

Month.	Total Solids in Solution.	Ammonia.		Chlorine.	Nitrogen as Nitrates.	Nitrites.	Oxygen ab- sorbed in 4 hrs. at 80° F.	Lime.	Magnesia.	Sulphuric Anhydride.	Silica, Iron and Alumina.	Hardness.		Physical Characters.
		Saline.	Albuminoid.									Total.	Permanent.	
July (2nd) ...	31.75	trace	.008	3.45	.12	Nil.	.104	12.7	.61	2.65	.70	24.0	6.6	Clear. Colour 7.5°
August (1st)...	31.1	.001	.009	3.45	.04	Nil.	.158	—	—	—	—	22.6	7.0	Clear. Colour 7°
September(1st)	35.25	Nil.	.007	3.45	.12	Nil.	.165	—	—	—	—	23.7	7.15	Clear. Colour 7.5°
October (1st)...	35.9	do.	.006	3.45	.12	Nil.	.134	13.7	.724	2.74	.60	24.6	7.4	Clear. Colour 6°
November (1st)	27.7	trace	.013	3.45	.16	Nil.	.258	—	—	—	—	27.7	9.9	Clear. Colour 15°
December(3rd)	43.5	do.	.009	3.45	.24	Nil.	.141	—	—	—	—	28.9	8.3	Clear. Colour 16.5°

The chemical results are stated in parts per 100,000, which may be altered to grains per gallon by multiplying the figures by 0.7.

Public Cleansing and Sanitary Inspection, etc.

The work carried out under the supervision of the Senior Sanitary Inspector is summarised as follows:—

Approximately 20,716 tons of waste materials were collected. This included 18,054 tons of house and trade refuse disposed of at Harford Refuse Tip, 1915 tons of kitchen waste concentrated at the Plant at Harford and sold for pig and poultry food, 470 tons of paper, and 277 tons of tins, iron, rags, bones, etc. In addition, 1,372 tonnage loads of trade and other refuse were disposed of at this tip by private firms, a charge being made according to the tonnage of the vehicle. 52 loads of privy bin refuse were disposed of on farms. 216 loads were collected from Air Raid Shelters and Wardens' Posts, and 2455 cesspools were emptied; this refuse was disposed of through the City Sewers.

3733 nuisances were detected; 1278 special complaints have been investigated, and 2591 nuisances have been abated.

Two visits were made to houses-let-in-lodgings; 14 to common lodging houses; two to offensive trade premises; 9 to piggeries. 225 meetings of owners and tradesmen have been held; 117 drains were tested, of which 39 were found to be defective; 37 were reconstructed.

Rats and Mice Destruction.

3 Ratcatchers were employed, 1687 complaints were received and 1946 premises were dealt with. 5359 points were both pre-baited and poison-baited; pre-baits were taken from 3226 points and poison-baits from 2507 points. 96 holes were gassed. 495 dead rats were found, and it is estimated that 7271 rats were killed. In addition, very frequent visits were made to the Harford Refuse Tip, where 342 dead rats were found after treatments.

Factories.

The total number of factories on the register using mechanical power was 427, not using mechanical power was 137. 108 inspection were made of these premises, 7 notices were served. Twelve defects were found, 8 of which were remedied. Seven factories are obtaining the water supply from a source other than the Council's supply. These supplies are examined quarterly by the Public Analyst, the results being forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health.

Shops, Offices, etc.

224 shops, offices, etc., have been inspected. 144 re-inspections were made, and 12 notices sent relating to 41 contraventions, of which 28 were remedied.

Open-Air Baths.

Lakenham Bath. 2 samples were taken on one occasion for chemical and bacteriological analysis, and the probable number of coliform bacilli per 100 ml. was at least 1800 in each case.

Eagle Bath. 2 samples were taken on one occasion for chemical and bacteriological analysis, and the probable number of coliform bacilli per 100 ml. was at least 1800 in each case.

Private Swimming Baths. None open during the year.

HOUSING.

Slum Clearance Operations.

Twenty families were re-housed in 1945 from areas which have been confirmed by the Minister, and 2 families from areas which have not yet received the Minister's confirmation.

Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders.

There was nothing to report during 1945.

Demolition and Closing of Insanitary Premises.

No action was taken under Sections 11 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

Eleven Tuberculosis families were re-housed on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health to the Housing Committee. The Council grants rent rebates in accordance with an approved income scale to tenants of non-parlour houses and flats. This arrangement also applies to the re-housing of cases of tuberculosis.

Statistics.

No new permanent houses were built during the year, but 140 prefabricated houses were erected.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	4120
---	------

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	7988
--	------

(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	211
---	-----

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	251
--	-----

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil
--	-----

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	1879
---	------

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ...	1269
---	------

3. Action under Statutory Powers.

A—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	Nil
---	-----

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—

(a) By owners ...	Nil
-------------------	-----

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil
---	-----

B—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	393
--	-----

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—

(a) By owners ...	250
-------------------	-----

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil
---	-----

C—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	Nil
---	-----

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	8
--	---

D—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	Nil
--	-----

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil
---	-----

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding.

Note. The following figures relate to the Overcrowding Survey carried out under the Housing Act, 1935, and do not give a true picture of the present position. Owing to the prevailing housing difficulties, overcrowding in private dwelling-houses and on the Council's Estates, the overcrowding figure is certainly much higher. Without a detailed survey, however, it would be difficult to present a true picture of the problem at the present time.

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year...	...	...	...	...	...	117
(2) Number of families dwelling therein...	...					117
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein...	...					922
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	...	...	1
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	...					9
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	...					Nil
(e) Other particulars, etc.	The standard of overcrowding laid down in the Housing Act is a very poor one, and it is to be hoped that at some future date this standard will be improved.					

UNSATISFACTORY HOUSEHOLDS.

During 1945 there were some 45 Unsatisfactory Households under consideration by the Health (Sub) Unsatisfactory Households Committee. The Home Adviser visited 28 of these and made 830 visits. I am able to report that there has been sufficient improvement in 9 instances to enable the Committee to remove them from the records. In others some improvement is evidenced.

RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST RESTRICTIONS ACTS, 1920-1939.

Twenty-six visits were made during the year, and a large number of cases were dealt with by the Town Clerk and the Citizens' Advice Bureau. Representations have been made to the landlord where a greater rent has been charged than was legally payable, and in 22 cases rent has been reduced to the correct amount and a total amount of £102 1s. 1½d. repaid to the tenants concerned. Certificates as to the state of repair under Section 12 of the 1933 Act were issued in 4 instances.

EMERGENCY POWERS (DEFENCE) GENERAL REGULATIONS. REGULATION 68AA.

Four applications for the re-occupation of premises which could not be occupied without infringing Section 155 (3) of the Housing Act, 1936, were dealt with. Licences were granted in three cases and one was refused. At the beginning of 1945, six licences were valid and renewed.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Six Council Houses and 16 other houses were found to be infested with bed bugs. These were treated with Zaldecide or other suitable fumigators. The new fumigating van which was ordered to replace the one destroyed by enemy action has been delivered, but has not yet been used for disinfecting furniture. All the Corporation houses are inspected periodically by the Rent Collectors.

NORWICH CORPORATION ACT, 1933—Section 76.

One person who was aged or infirm or physically incapacitated, and residing in premises which were insanitary owing to neglect, was reported to the Health Committee and removed to the Woodlands Hospital.

NORWICH CORPORATION ACT, 1933—Section 81.

One family who were residing in insanitary conditions were reported to the Health Committee and a Magistrate's Order for their removal to Woodlands Hospital obtained. The premises were cleansed by the Corporation and the bedding and clothing disinfected and laundered.

EMERGENCY WASHING SERVICE

The Mobile Bath Unit sent by Messrs. Lever Brothers, which had been operating in the City since May, 1942, was withdrawn for service elsewhere on January 18th. In this period, 25,902 adults and 36,884 children were bathed free of charge. In addition, hot water was supplied free of charge.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply.

The quality of the milk from a chemical standpoint remained good. Cowkeepers numbered 3, with approximately 160 cows. 61 retailers of milk reside in the City and 34 outside. The inspectors made 45 inspections of dairies, cowsheds and milk-shops.

Licences were granted as follows:—Producer of Accredited milk, 1; Pasteurisation, 1; Retailers of Tuberculin tested milk, 12; Retailer of Pasteurised milk, 1.

89 samples of Tuberculin Tested and 7 of Accredited milk were bacteriologically examined. Twenty-two samples of Tuberculin Tested failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test, and 15 samples of Tuberculin Tested and 1 of Accredited Milk failed to pass the B.Coli Test. In all cases letters of warning were sent to the vendors.

One hundred and eighty-four samples of Pasteurised Milk were examined bacteriologically; 14 samples were unsatisfactory and letters of warning were sent to the vendors. Two of the samples failed to pass the Phosphatase Test. Ten samples of Heat Treated milk were examined bacteriologically and all were satisfactory. Thirty-four samples of ordinary milk were bacteriologically examined under the Accredited milk standards; eight failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test and 5 the B.Coli test.

Thirty-nine samples were taken of milk supplied by producers residing outside the City for examination by animal inoculation for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli. All the samples were negative. Five samples were taken from milk producers in the City for similar examination. One was positive and a tuberculos cow was slaughtered.

(b) Meat and Other Foods.

Frequent inspections of retail butchers' shops and market stalls are made by the Inspectors. All meat found to be diseased and unfit for food is collected by a Contractor authorised by the Ministry of Food. 330 visits were paid to slaughterhouses requisitioned by the Government and the carcasses of the animals slaughtered therein were inspected. 5069 cattle, 4034 calves, 5277 sheep and lambs, and 134 pigs, a total of 14,514 were slaughtered. The following is a summary of the meat condemned:—

	Whole Carcasses and Offals.	Forequarters.	Hindquarters.	Diaphragms.	Hearts.	Heads.	Kidneys.	Livers.	Lungs.	Mesenteric Fats.	Meat, lbs.	Spleens.	Stomachs.	Tongues.	Omenta.	Udders.
Tuber- culosis ...	165	66	9	9	31	707	23	223	865	377	2071	10	2	707	—	—
Other Diseases...	23	1	5	18	37	85	446	2219	1104	20	2762	28	7	85	—	52
	188	67	14	27	68	792	469	2442	1969	397	4833	38	9	792	—	52

Other foods condemned as being unfit for human consumption comprised 33 pounds cooked meats, 2772 tins meat, 381 pounds bacon, 111 pounds sausages, 83 rabbits, 437 stones fish, 95 pounds cheese, 2 tins fruit, 19 pounds prunes, 1493 pounds dried fruit, 1307 tins vegetables, 1725 tins fish, 7577 tins soup, 10 jars or bottles beef extract, 287 jars or tins jam, 1 tin syrup, 6 chocolate bars, $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons piccalilli, 78 jars or bottles pickles, 2 bottles vinegar, 54 jars, bottles or tins mustard, 2554 tins milk, 6 pounds coffee, 48 tins cocoa, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound butter, 92 pounds oat mixture, 519 packets cereals, 877 pounds cereals, 464 pounds sugar, 198 pounds rice and peas mixed, 314 pounds and 184 packets biscuits, 46 pounds cake, 504 stones flour, 1 packet baking powder, 917 packets pudding or cake mixtures, 917 eggs, 90 packets dried eggs, 73 jars meat or fish pastes, 148 jars or tins marmalade, 11 jars or bottles lemon curd, 150 packets custard or junket powders, 8 jars honey, 500 oranges, 92 pounds beans, 83 pounds peas, $3\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. carrots, 62 packets spices, 14 packets or bottles rennet, 28 jars mincemeat, 85 tins or packets gravy salt, 165 meat pies, 126 packets beef suet, 44 pounds tea, 70 pounds ice cream powder, 2 plum puddings, 4 packets preserves, 19 packets barley crystals, 8 packets lemonade powder, 22 bottles lemon essence, 8 packets dill seed, 4 packets blanc mange powder, 2 packets salt, 1 pound gelatine, 12 bottles cough mixture.

There were 105 bakehouses on the register (although some were not being used) and 53 visits were paid to these. Cleansing and limewashing have been carried out, and the premises kept in as reasonably a satisfactory condition as there are powers to enforce.

116 visits have been made to Restaurant kitchens, and these were found to be kept in clean and proper condition.

(c) **Adulteration**

70 samples of Food and Drugs—35 taken informally—were submitted for analysis. 1 formal sample of milk and 1 informal sample of malt extract with cod liver oil were found to be adulterated. A letter of warning was sent by the Town Clerk in respect of the adulterated formal sample.

In addition, 7 samples of milk were tested by the Gerber process, and were up to standard.

The total number of registered premises is:—Ice cream, 312 (not all in use) ; Preserved meat, 227. 49 visits were made to ice cream premises, and 65 to preserved meat premises.

MIDWIFERY, MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

(a) Midwives.

(i.) *Employed by Local Authority.* 14 midwives are employed on the district, and 8 (4 temporarily) at the Maternity Home. There is 1 non-medical supervisor of midwives.

(ii.) *Private Midwives.* 4 midwives were practising privately in this city at the end of the year—2 in Institutions and 2 on the district.

(b) Midwifery Service.

(i) *Domiciliary.* The domiciliary midwifery service continued to be controlled from 4, Earlham Road, throughout the year. 821 confinements (excluding 24 cases of miscarriage) were attended (917 in 1944). Doctors were engaged in 266 cases. In addition to attending these 821 labours, the domiciliary midwives carried out ante-natal supervision, making a total of 2773 ante-natal visits to patients' own homes. Nursing visits after labour numbered 13,857. In addition, the midwives attended for varying periods 600 patients who had been discharged before the expiration of the lying-in period, i.e., 14 days—81 visits to 10 cases from the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, 1,222 visits to 487 cases from Woodlands Hospital, 298 visits to 102 patients from the Maternity Home, and 4 visits to 1 case from a private Nursing Home. There were 17 still-births (including one set of twins) on the district, representing 2.1% of the cases attended. Six cases of puerperal pyrexia occurred. One case was removed to the Woodlands Hospital, and 5 were nursed in their own homes. District midwives were required to assist at regular intervals at the ante-natal clinics which are held at No. 4, Earlham Road and various other centres in the city.

(ii) *The City of Norwich Maternity Home* has 14 beds, one admission bed, one separation bed and two labour beds. The administrative supervision of the Home and District is carried out by one of the Assistant Medical Officers of the Public Health Department. A consultant surgeon and a consultant obstetrician can be called in for cases of difficult labour, etc. The permanent staff consists of a Matron, Assistant Matron, and 6 midwives, and the maximum number of pupils to receive training at any one time is 8.

316 mothers were confined in the Home, 7 more than in 1944. 5 other patients were admitted to the Home after delivery. Doctors were engaged in 62 cases. No case was transferred to any private Nursing Home, this practice having been avoided by the continuance of the system of sending patients home before the expiration of fourteen days, and giving subsequent attention by the Domiciliary Service until the completion of the puerperium. A number of cases applied for admission, but had to be refused owing to lack of accommodation. These cases were offered alternative accommodation at Woodlands Hospital.

No expectant mothers were evacuated from the City area.

Four still-births occurred in the Home, and no child died within 10 days of birth. There were 9 cases of puerperal pyrexia with no death. Five of these cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital and 4 were nursed at the Maternity Home.

There were no maternal deaths.

The work at the Maternity Home is illustrated by the following figures, which show the number of cases dealt with in the past 8 years :—

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
In the Home ...	348	339	355	326	246	273	309	316
On the District ...	830	853	837	745	772	822	917	821
Totals	1178	1192	1192	1071	1018	1095	1226	1137

315 live births (including 3 sets of twins), occurred in the Home, and 810 (including 7 sets of twins) on the district, a total of 1125 of the city live births registered. With the 792 live births (including 9 sets of twins) at Woodlands Hospital added to this, the Council's staff attended 83.6% of the total live births registered in the City.

The average weight of children born in the Home (excluding still-births) was 8 lbs. 2 ozs. for boys and 7 lbs. 6 ozs. for girls.

Medical aid was required for 47 babies, and on 307 occasions for 251 mothers, the medical fees being paid in whole or part by the Corporation in 94 cases.

(iii.) *Woodlands Hospital.* Forty-three beds are allocated for maternity cases. 830 cases were admitted, including 15 cases admitted after delivery, the average duration of stay being 11.6 days. There were 31 still-births, 17 babies died within 10 days of birth. There were 32 cases of puerperal pyrexia, including 2 cases admitted after delivery and 1 abortion.

(iv.) *Training of Midwives and Pupil Midwives.* The Municipal Maternity Home has been approved under Section B of the Rules of the Central Midwives Board in respect of the second period of training of 8 pupils. 4 pupils live in at the Maternity Home, and 4 live at the Hostel, No. 4 Earlham Road, with 2 of the Domiciliary Midwives. Each pupil does three months training in the Maternity Home and three months on the district. At the end of the year, 7 pupils were undergoing training in midwifery.

All the 15 pupils who completed their training in the Home during the year, passed the examination of the Central Midwives Board in 1945. In addition, one other pupil who completed her training in 1944, passed this examination during 1945.

By the end of the year, 12 Midwives (7 Domiciliary and 5 in the Municipal Maternity Home), had received training in the administration of nitrous oxide analgesia.

(c) Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics.

Four Ante-natal and 1 Post-natal Sessions are held at 4, Earlham Road each week. Combined Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics are held weekly at Larkman Lane Infants' School; monthly at Lakenham and twice-monthly at Catton Grove Infants' School, and four sessions monthly at George White School (increased from 2 to 4 sessions as from 1st January).

(i) *Ante-natal Clinics.* During the year 1799 expectant mothers (1567 in 1944) attended the Clinics as under :—

Clinic.	No. of Mothers attended.	No. of attendances.	Average attendance. (per session.)
4, Earlham Road ...	892	5494	27
Catton Grove ...	274	882	37
Larkman Lane ...	268	998	20
Lakenham ...	126	379	32
George White ...	239	774	16

443 blood specimens were sent through the Ante-natal Clinics to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital for Wassermann tests, with the following results :—6 positive, 11 doubtful, and 426 negative. Smears for examination of gonococcal infection were also examined at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

Of the 6 mothers who gave positive results, 3 received treatment. Of the 3 mothers who received treatment, 2 gave birth to healthy, live infants, and one mother had a still-born child.

(ii.) *Post-natal Clinics.* Mothers attended as under:—

Clinic.	No. of Mothers attended.	No. of attend- ances.
4, Earlham Road ...	216	548
Catton Grove ...	26	40
Larkman Lane ...	20	20
Lakenham ...	2	4
George White ...	17	32

Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics are also held at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital weekly, at which city and county persons booked for admission to or discharged from the Maternity Ward of that Institution attend. The Secretary of the Hospital states that 441 women made 1024 attendances at the Clinic during the year, but he was unable to give separately the numbers in respect of city and county persons.

(d) **Infant Welfare Centres.** No changes were made during the year in the place or time of Infant Welfare Centres.

The average attendance of children per session at all the centres was 57.45 compared with 62.79 for the previous year. 18,205 attendances were made by children under 1 year; 7,522 by children between 1 and 2 years; and 8,918 by children between 2 and 5 years—a total of 34,645. 1,832 children were brought to the centres for the first time during the year, 1,572 being under 1 year of age. Children were seen by the Medical Officers in charge on 14,742 occasions, an average of 24.45 per session. 4,364 children attended the centres during the year, their ages at the end of the year being:—under 1 year of age, 1,319; between the ages of 1 and 5 years, 3,045.

The table shows the attendances, etc., at the individual Infant Welfare Centres.

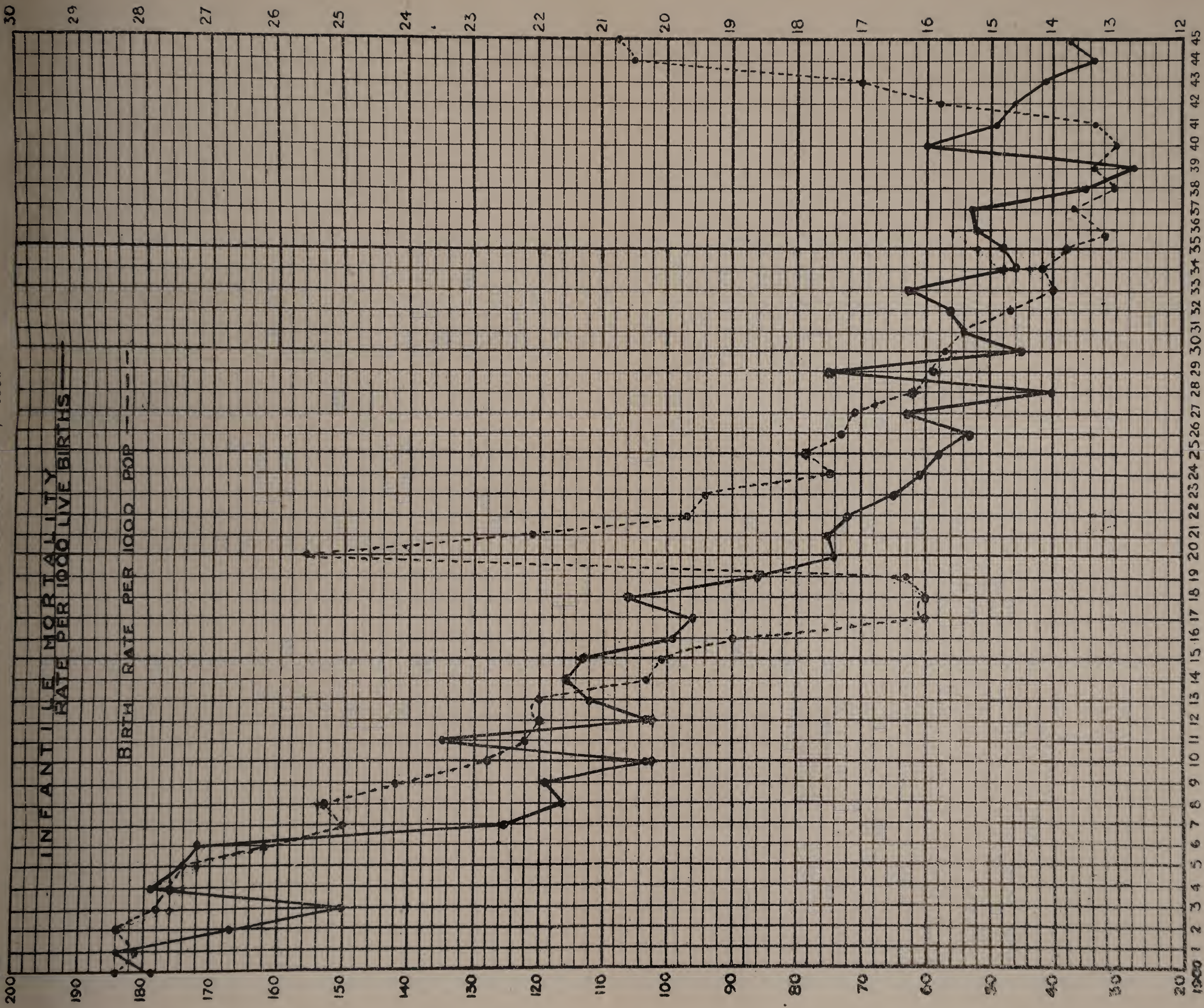
ISSUE OF FRESH MILK AND DRIED FOODS TO MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

Owing to the continuance of the National Milk Scheme it was not necessary to issue supplementary supplies of liquid milk to any mothers or children through the Council's Scheme during 1945. The issue of dried milk to children under 1 year was continued during 1945; 2191 packets of dried food were issued; 1828 at "cost"; 24 at "half-cost" and 339 "free." In addition, 1389 packets of National Dried Milk were issued free, and 20316 at "full-cost" through the Infant Welfare Centres.

INFANTILE
MORTALITY
RATE PER
1000 LIVE
BIRTHS.

CHART No. 1.
INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1900-45

BIRTH
RATE PER
1000 POP



INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE PER 1000 POPULATION AND BIRTH RATE PER 1000 POPULATION.

BIRTH
RATE PER
1000 POP
29

28

27

26

25

24

23

22

21

20

19

18

17

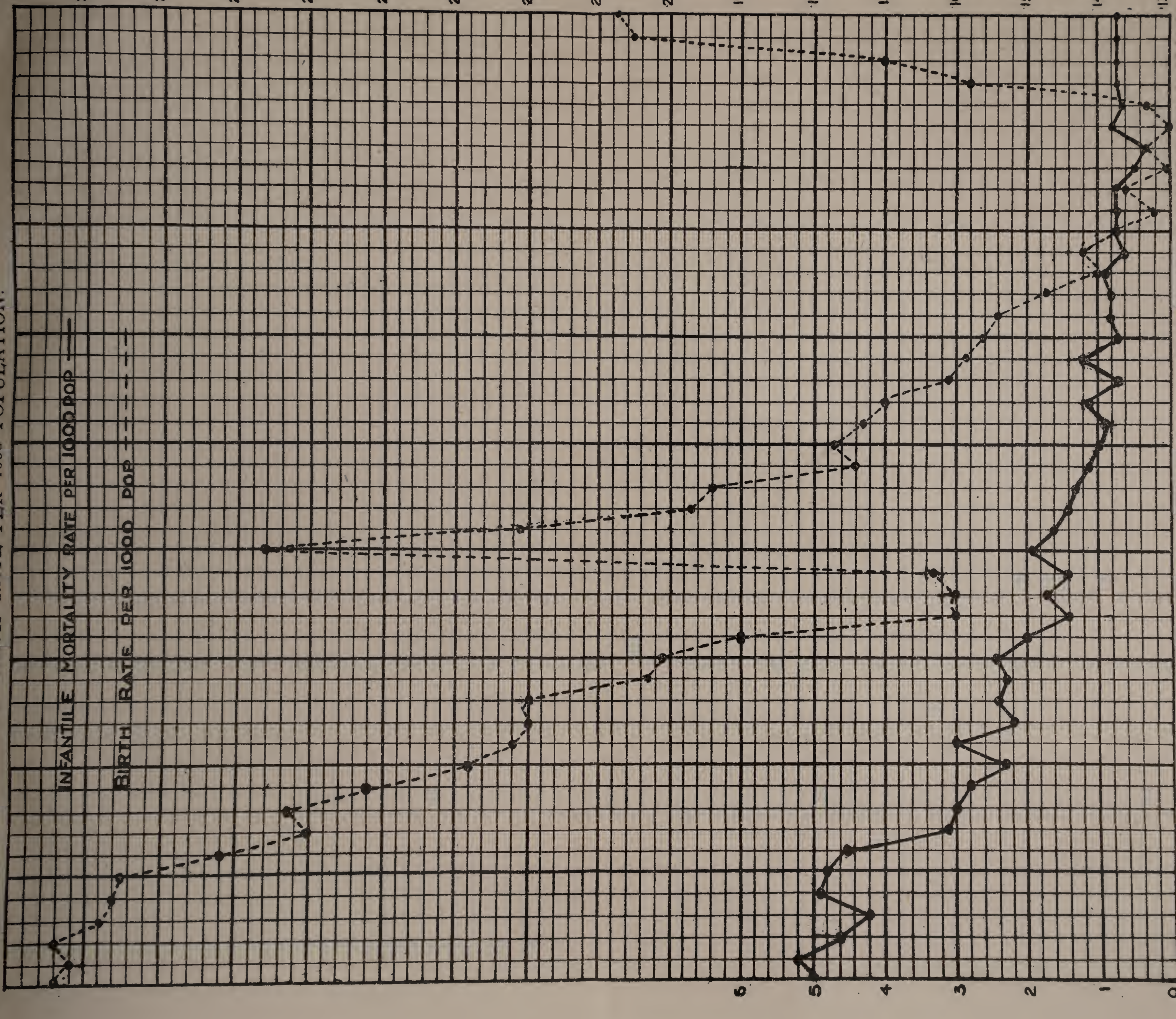
16

15

14

13

INFANTILE
MORTALITY
RATE PER
1000 POP.



1900 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45



Other foods were distributed from the Infant Welfare Centres on the recommendation of the Medical Officers, as under :—

	Free.	Half Cost.	Full Cost.	Total.
Virol (1-lb. jars) ...	618	912	2433	3963
Malt and Oil (1-lb. jars) ...	381	559	433	1373
Malt and Oil (2-lb. jars) ...	—	8	4	12
Lactagol (tins) Large Size	344	1194	595	2133
Lactagol (tins) Medium ...	139	348	506	993
Virolax (7-oz. tins) ...	25	87	199	311
Cod Liver Oil (6-oz. bottles)	46	3	207	256
Cristolax (bottles) ...	17	30	9	56
Brestol (Malted) (tins) ...	2	—	4	6
Brestol (Plain) (tins) ...	5	4	9	18
Prenatalac (Packets) ...	9	18	48	75
Ferræmia (Packets of 42 Tablets) ...	60	5	389	454
Total ...	1646	3168	4836	9650

Dental Treatment, etc.

Nursing and expectant mothers and children under 5 years of age deemed by the Medical Officers of the Clinics to need dental treatment, and Tuberculosis patients, are supposed to be treated at the School Dental Clinic at Churchman House on Saturday mornings, but the numbers requiring treatment have so increased that it has not been possible for the Dental Officers to cope with them in one session. The table facing page 32 shows the work which has been done in this direction during the last 9 years.

In 61 of the cases in which dental mechanical work was provided, the Committee felt justified in asking the mothers to contribute towards the cost.

Children seen at the Infant Welfare Clinics suspected to be suffering from defective vision are referred to the School Eye Clinics at Churchman House. During the year, 35 cases were referred; glasses were recommended for 11 children, and in 10 cases these were obtained through the contractors to the Education Authority. In 12 cases (including 2 cases recommended in 1944), the Committee considered that the parents were able to pay for the glasses.

Children under school age suffering from ringworm of the scalp are treated at the Ringworm Clinic at Churchman House, where X-ray treatment of this disease is carried out by Dr. Austin,

assisted by one of the School Nurses. Children under 5 years of age with ringworm are rarely treated by X-rays, as they will not keep still. During the year 2 children were admitted to Woodlands Hospital for treatment, and both were discharged fit.

Some children under school age have attended at the Minor Ailments Clinics which are held at Churchman House. 59 of these children were brought to the Clinics, of whom 34 were found to have defects which required treatment.

The treatment of all known cases of children under the age of 5 years with discharging ears is carried out at their homes by Cavell Nurses. During the year, 35 cases (33 new) received treatment. These were referred to the Cavell Nurses from various sources.

Surgical appliances are provided for children under 5 years of age who attend no school, the cost being borne, wholly or in part, by the Council, where the financial circumstances justify such a course. 117 children were either supplied with surgical appliances or had their shoes wedged. Parents were asked to contribute towards the cost in 116 cases.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR MOTHERS OR CHILDREN.

In addition to the mothers' accommodation at the Maternity Home (see pages 27-28), mothers and children are accommodated at the Woodlands Hospital and children at the Children's Homes.

HEALTH VISITORS.

The Health Visitors, who also act as School Nurses, during the year paid 282 visits to expectant mothers, 8048 visits to children under 1 year—1876 of these being first visits—and 8663 to children between 1 and 5 years of age. The total number of visits paid by the Tuberculosis Visitor and Health Visitors and School Nurses during the year was 18,610. The Health Visitors continued to assist at the First-Aid Posts until May, 1945.

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS.

As suggested by the Ministry of Health in Circular 20/44, space has been provided on the Birth Notification Cards for the weight of the child at birth to be recorded. Further, midwives are also asked to state whether the child is full term or premature. 139 babies born during the year weighed at birth $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less. The Midwives and Health Visitors give special attention to these infants. The hospitals in the area notify me of the dates

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Name of Centre.	When Held.	No. of Sessions.	No. of New Cases Attended.	Total No. of Cases Attended.	Total Attendants seen by Medical Officers.		No. of Attendances.		Average Attendance per Case.
					Total.	Average per Session.	Total.	Average per Session.	
Mile Cross Methodist Church Room, Mile Cross, Aylsham Road	Monday a.m.	48	129	356	826	17	2133	44	6.00
Jubilee Playground, Long John Hill, Lakenham.	Monday p.m.	48	185	465	958	20	3101	65	6.67
George White School, Churchill Road.	Tuesday a.m.	51	132	*[See below]	1078	21	2373	47	*[See below]
St. Barnabas' Parish Hall, Russell Street.	Tuesday p.m.	50	157	†518	2067	41	4590	92	†13.42
Ditto	Wednesday a.m.	49	152	†[See above]	1229	25	2360	48	†[See above]
Earlham—Larkman Lane Infants' School, Clarkson Road.	Wednesday p.m.	50	134	399	1391	28	2571	51	6.44
Thorpe—Stuart Senior Girls' School, Telegraph Lane.	Wednesday p.m.	50	200	486	1272	25	3617	72	7.44
Princes Street Congregational Church.	Thursday a.m.	52	144	318	922	18	1972	38	6.20
George White School, Churchill Road	Thursday a.m.	51	148	*631	1449	28	2999	59	*8.51
Jessopp Road Congregational Church.	Thursday p.m.	52	204	539	1260	24	4311	83	8.00
Catton Grove Infants' School, Middleton Close.	Friday a.m.	51	141	342	1063	21	2447	48	7.15
Earlham—Larkman Lane Infants' School, Clarkson Road.	Friday p.m.	51	106	310	1227	24	2171	43	7.00
Grand Totals	...	603	1832	4364	14742	24.45	34645	57.45	7.94

WORK DONE IN THE DENTAL CLINIC DURING—

School Children.

(Primary, Modern Secondary
and Secondary Grammar)

No. Examined at School	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
No. 'Treated, including "Specials" ...	4206	4534	5075	5731	7867	4681	3522	4873	10868
Total number of attend- ances at the Clinic ...	3186	3493	3275	3912	4621	5604	3844	4720	5197
No. of Teeth Filled ...	6636	6772	6463	6778	7818	10311	8872	11651	12880
No. of Teeth Extracted ...	3545	3667	3539	3941	4572	4216	5682	8660	8269
No. of Administtrations of General Anaesthetics ...	4034	4248	4687	4795	6075	10016	5886	5979	6545
No. of Other Operations ...	1500	1604	1720	1740	2153	4179	2086	2294	2784
	1838	2030	1767	1198	1251	1673	2004	2816	4129

Maternity and Child Welfare
Mothers—

No. 'Treated ...	285	237	296	236	266	260	287	292	307
Total number of Attend- ances at the Clinic ...	1003	872	1201	929	990	1076	1302	1342	1317
No. of Teeth Extracted ...	982	892	1401	1178	1445	1481	1784	1814	2115
No. of Teeth Filled and Other Operations ...	812	649	841	565	556	606	747	705	645
No. provided with Den- tures ...	118	73	184	142	135	166	175	137	141
No. of Administtrations of General Anaesthetics ...	245	225	284	289	359	416	456	479	495

Children under 5 years of
age who attend no School—

No. 'Treated ...	92	110	63	102	194	219	239	285	265
Total number of Attend- ances at the Clinic ...	108	114	63	104	195	246	257	296	281
No. of Teeth Extracted ...	190	206	151	182	483	493	566	677	600
No. of Other Operations ...	7	12	1	8	4	10	6	4	7
No. of Administtrations of General Anaesthetics ...	90	81	53	79	168	228	227	279	272

Tuberculosis.

No. of Patients Treated ...	7	13	8	13	20	19	23	27	39
*Total number of Attend- ances at the Clinic ...	43	49	34	77	38	106	133	136	113
No. of Teeth Extracted ...	18	20	15	31	60	54	98	113	132
No. of Other Operations ...	42	40	30	59	15	69	73	98	65
No. of Patients provided with Dentures ...	6	6	6	14	4	18	13	16	6
No. of Administration of General Anaesthetics ...	2	—	—	—	----	—	—	4	3

* includes attendances on patients by visits of the Dental Officers to Institutions.

of discharge of all infants and this information is passed on to the appropriate Health Visitor with instructions to follow up the case. Special provision for the care of these infants is not made at the Maternity Home, but this is being provided in the plans of the new Home. A good ambulance service is available, but an ambulance with special equipment for the transport of these cases has not been provided.

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

Ten of the Health Visitors and School Nurses also act as Child Protection Visitors. Seventeen new persons were registered for the reception of children, the total number of registered persons at the end of the year being 45, with 34 of whom children were boarded out. Twelve new children were boarded out during the year; 11 registered homes were removed from the register for various reasons. Ten children ceased to come under the provisions of the Act. The total number of children under supervision at the end of the year was 36. The Health Visitors paid 38 visits in connection with these duties.

In 1944, the Council adopted a scheme under which foster mothers are guaranteed a weekly payment of 12s. 6d. for the nursing and maintenance of a child until it attains the age of 5 years. This weekly payment was increased to 15s. as from 14th December, 1945. With the exception of children covered by Article 92 of the Public Assistance Order, 1930, this arrangement is extended to all children up to the age of 5 years who are placed in the care of a foster mother, whether they are illegitimate or not. Assistance was given to 2 cases during the year.

ADOPTIONS.

Miss Grant, the Child Protection Visitor, who retired in October, 1943, did a good deal of useful work by assisting people, who desired to have a child adopted, to find a suitable home. When Miss Grant retired these duties were transferred to the Public Health Department. The children are medically examined by one of the Assistant Medical Officers, blood tests of the mother or child are arranged, enquiries are made of the Medical Officer of Health of the district to which the child is going as to the suitability of the adoptors, and the mother is assisted in the completion of the various forms. Adoptors are required to submit satisfactory references.

During the year homes were found for 45 children who were adopted. 44 of the children were illegitimate.

SHORT-STAY NURSERY.

At the request of the Ministry of Health the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee undertook to administer a Short-stay Nursery for children under 5 years of age of mothers evacuated from danger areas, the children to be admitted during the period of confinement or indisposition of the mother. The nursery was staffed and equipped by the Ministry of Health. It was opened on 13th October, 1944, and closed on 31st January, 1945. During this period 18 children were admitted to the Nursery for varying lengths of stay.

STILL-BIRTHS.

Fifty-six still-births were registered, including 6 county cases, 13 (2 county) of which were illegitimate. 4 occurred at the Maternity Home; 17 in connection with the Council's Domiciliary Midwifery Service; 31 at the Woodland Hospital (5 county), and 4 were private doctors' or private Nursing Home cases (1 county). These figures include 3 still-births (2 Woodlands Hospital, 1 district case) which occurred in 1944, but were not registered until 1945. Similarly, the figures exclude 2 Woodlands Hospital cases and 1 district case which occurred in 1945, but were not registered until 1946.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The Registrar-General's figures show that there was 1 death from Sepsis, representing a death rate of 0.47 per 1000 live births. Other "Maternal Causes" produced 2 deaths, representing a death rate of 0.93 per 1000 live births. There were 2 other deaths which could have been regarded as being associated with maternity. The "sepsis" death occurred outside Norwich, and was associated with a conviction for criminal abortion. Investigations for the Ministry of Health into maternal deaths were made as in previous years.

Facilities for Consultations. A panel of consultants, consisting of Mr. Bulman, Dr. Hinde and Mr. Noon, has been arranged and general practitioners have been authorised to consult any member of this panel in difficult maternity cases if occasion arises, without getting previous authorisation. The Committee is responsible, in the first instance, for the fee, but has reserved the right to recover the fee in whole or in part from the patient.

Consultants were called in by general practitioners to 8 cases.

In the 7 cases which were considered, the Committee felt justified in asking the patients to pay the whole or part of the Consultant's fee; one case had not been considered at the end of the year. It is of interest to note that no death occurred in those cases in which a Consultant was called in.

Ante-natal Care. The examination, when necessary, of patients from the Municipal Ante-natal Clinics by the specialist of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital continued. Two cases which were referred during 1944, were considered in 1945; both persons were asked to pay the full fee. 26 cases were referred during the year, the Committee feeling justified in asking 17 patients to pay the full fee, and in three cases patients were asked to pay a proportion. 6 cases had not been considered at the end of the year.

No application was received from any midwife for compensation during the year.

Post-natal Care. The arrangements made by which patients attending the Municipal Post-natal Clinic can be examined by the specialist at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital continued. One case was referred during 1945.

Home Helps. In November, 1945, the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee revised the conditions of service for Home Helps and decided to appoint four whole-time Home Helps in place of the part-time service previously provided. In spite of advertisements (both before and after the revision) being inserted in the Press, and requests being made to the Ministry of Labour and National Service, no suitable applicant has been found. During the year no woman has received assistance.

Admission of Abnormal Patients to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. The scheme adopted in 1938 by the Council and the Board of Management of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, whereby abnormal or suspected abnormal ante-natal or post-natal cases are admitted to the Hospital, continued during the year. The arrangements are subject to annual revision, but up to date the only alterations made have been in the rate of charges made.

The arrangements are as follows:—

(1) The Council are responsible for payment only in respect of patients admitted:—

(a) Through any Municipal Institution.

(b) Through any Municipal Ante-natal Clinic (but only where the patient has booked for her confinement through Municipal auspices).

- (c) On the order of the Medical Officer of Health.
- (d) At the request of the consultants appointed by the Council who may be called in by a general practitioner in difficult maternity cases.
- (2) The Council to pay a charge of £4 per patient per week for non-contributory cases, and £3 6s. 0d. per patient per week for contributory cases.
- (3) It is understood that:—
 - (a) If a general practitioner desires to send a patient into the Hospital he will be entitled to do so, and the patient will be admitted without financial responsibility to the Council.
 - (b) No patient over the Hospital income limit of £300 per annum will be admitted under the scheme.

The Council accepted financial responsibility for 29 cases during the year; responsibility for 4 cases was refused.

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

Orthopædic Clinics are held at the local hospitals usually on Wednesday afternoons (changed from Saturday mornings in July, 1945). Mr. H. A. Brittain, F.R.C.S., returned from military service in July, and took over from Mr. McKee, F.R.C.S., who had been carrying on the clinics in Mr. Brittain's absence. 101 new cases of children under 5 years of age, and 149 children continuing treatment from the previous year were seen at the clinics.

Three children received institutional treatment at the Jenny Lind Hospital, and one child was sent to Cawston Manor. Arrangements for financial assistance of 5s. per week from the Norfolk Hospital Contributors' Association in certain cases continued. Further reference to orthopædic treatment is made on pages 74-75.

CONTRACEPTIVE CLINIC.

The Council continued to pay an annual subscription of £12 to the Voluntary Clinic at Pitt Street.

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

Before being registered, new Homes are inspected by a Medical Officer of the Public Health Department, to ensure that the arrangements comply with the Byelaws and the standards laid down by the Committee. The arrangements for protection

against fire are inspected by the Police. All registered Homes are inspected periodically by a Medical Officer. No application for the registration of premises as a Nursing Home was received.

The number of registered Homes at the end of the year was 6. These are used as follows :—Maternity Homes, 1 ; Nursing Homes (Non-Maternity) , 3 ; Mixed Homes, 2 ; 2 institutions are exempt.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

The table below shows the number of notifications of this disease which were received :—

Notified.	Cases Treated.		Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Removed from District.
	At Home.	In Hospital.				
22	7	15	*21	—	—	1

*As far as can be ascertained by the Health Visitors and enquiries of the Doctors in charge of the cases. No patient was receiving treatment at the end of the year.

DISTRIBUTION OF BABIES' ANTI-GAS HELMETS, ETC.

The issue and exchange of Babies' Anti-Gas Helmets and small children's Respirators continued up to 3rd May, 1945. 187 Babies' Anti-Gas Helmets were issued, making a total of 9417 issued since the commencement of hostilities ; 7244 of these have been returned. 280 small Children's Respirators were issued, making a total of 9537 ; 5526 of these have been returned.

DISTRIBUTION OF FRUIT JUICE AND COD LIVER OIL.

During the year, 5726 bottles of Cod Liver Oil, 32,703 bottles of Orange Juice, and 481 packets of capsules were issued to the public from the Infant Welfare Centres, through the Ministry of Food Scheme.

SUPPLY OF SHEETS FOR EXPECTANT MOTHERS.

Ministry of Health Circular No. 154/44 authorised the issue of priority dockets to enable expectant mothers, who are being confined in their own homes, to purchase utility sheets. A certificate as to the need is obtained by the mother from the Domiciliary Midwife engaged to attend the patient. 1396 dockets were issued, enabling 698 mothers to purchase one pair of sheets each, and 18 dockets to 6 mothers to purchase 3 sheets each.

BIO-CHEMISTRY.

Dr. L. C. A. Nunn, Ph.D., Bio-chemist, reports as follows:—

This second year of the Biochemical Laboratory has seen investigations begin, in several directions, though the scope and scale of operations is not yet what I hope they will become. We still await some laboratory equipment and, not least, a considerable increase in working space.

The work has been concentrated along the following lines:—

- (a) Investigations of blood and urine in relation to pregnancy.
- (b) Dietary investigations at Woodlands Hospital and in the schools of the City.
- (c) Miscellaneous investigations, mostly of a routine nature for the Isolation Hospital. A total of 386 specimens were received.

(a) *Maternity.*

Much of the work of the early years of a venture of this nature, must necessarily be devoted to the collection of data on which to base future development. This work, though not spectacular, is essential. At the same time, investigations of a different nature into the problem of the toxæmias of pregnancy have been initiated.

The hæmoglobin content of some 75 specimens of blood has been examined. The range found varied from 8.7g—15.4gHb. per 100 mls. blood, or 63—111.6% on the Haldane Scale (Haldane Scale 100% = 13.8gHb. per 100 mls.). Values of 84% or less were found in eighteen cases—a substantial proportion. Values of 80-84 are considered by many to be the lower limit of the normal range for women even in pregnancy, though it has to be admitted that no general agreement exists at present. Work carried out since the period covered by this report will be interesting in relation to toxæmia of pregnancy. There is clearly much scope here, particularly in relation to age and number of pregnancies. As the year closed, simultaneous investigations of plasma protein were begun. Further estimations of Vitamin C have had to be deferred.

The subject of the toxæmias of pregnancy is complicated, as witness the numerous and often radically different medical opinions as to the cause, and the treatment to adopt. Not least of the difficulties is the fact that the condition, so far as is known, is peculiar to human pregnancy. Consequently experimental investigation is very difficult.

One of the many hypotheses proposed as to the cause relates the condition to the toxæmia consequent on the liberation of histamine into the maternal system. It should be explained here, that histamine is the highly toxic amine produced from the amino acid histidine. The latter substance is characteristic of the urine in human pregnancy. So far only one investigator has worked along these lines and it seemed to me very desirable, that the work should be repeated and if confirmed, extended. The histamine is so far the only toxin isolated, in a condition described for years as toxæmia. I have made many attempts to see if low concentrations of the amine could be detected and measured in the urine, so as to give possible early warning of the onset of the toxæmia. These efforts have so far been fruitless owing to the very low concentrations involved, and the effect of interfering substances.

Experiments directed to the other side of the problem, namely the confirmation of histaminuria in the toxæmias, were pushed forward. The results of these experiments cannot be expected yet, but it is believed that laboratory facilities will allow the work to be completed in the near future.

A few experiments were performed on the histamine inactivating enzyme, histaminase, claimed to be present in pregnancy serum. The enzyme is said to disappear from the blood in toxæmia. No results of promise were obtained. In the case of one pregnancy, a positive result for histaminase was found, but within a fortnight, the subject was in hospital with toxæmia and a negative histaminase reaction.

At the end of the year it became possible to obtain suitable clinical material from the Drayton Emergency Hospital, through the courtesy of Mr. Bulman.

Work is being continued along these lines and projected along others.

(b) Dietary Investigations.

During the year investigations were made of the diet supplied to the nursing staff, Maternity and Children's Wards at the Woodlands Hospital. Examinations of the dinners supplied in the schools of the City were commenced and are continuing.

(i) *Nursing Staff.* Seven 24 hour specimens were taken for analysis. The daily calorific value was equal to 2900 Calories. Protein was responsible for 17% of these calories and approximately 50% of the protein was of animal origin. The remaining calories were about equally divided between fat and

carbohydrate. These results so far as they go, may be considered satisfactory. Vitamin contents of the foods remain to be investigated. I understand that since these samples were taken, the standard of cooking has improved appreciably.

(ii) *Children's Ward—Age 8-10 years.* Samples were taken on different days over a period of three weeks, with the following results. The average calorific value was equal to 1590 Cals., the highest value being 1800 and the lowest 1300. The average intake of protein was 59g., highest 72.7g. and lowest 47.6g. The protein is probably to be considered on the low side. Milk supplied daily rarely fell below one half pint, and was frequently nearer $\frac{3}{4}$ pint, a reasonable allowance under present conditions. The average Caloric value of 1590, though probably adequate for children confined to bed can hardly be considered so, for active children, and many were active.

(iii) *Maternity Ward.* Meals supplied over two periods each aggregating seven days were used for analysis. The average Calorie value for each period was 2000 and 1820. The protein supplied was equal to 67g. of which 50% may be considered of animal origin. In each period, the remaining calories were about equally divided between fat and carbohydrate. The quantity of milk supplied averaged at just under one pint per day. The average values of 2000 and 1820 Cals. are here again hardly adequate in view of the demands of pregnancy and the ensuing period, and with this view Dr. Williams was in agreement. Further tests will be undertaken.

(iv) *Schools.* To the end of the year three schools had been visited, and sample school dinners taken for analysis. The results are tabulated below.

		Age of Pupil	Protein	Fat	Calories
Henderson School ...	...	13 years	23	31	639
Lakenham Primary ...	...	10 „	25	24	632
Lakenham Senior Girls ...	...	13 „	22.7	14	500

It is to be noted that all figures apply to the sum of single portions of each of the two courses of the meal, as far as possible average helpings, and in every case as actually served to a child. Second portions of one or other of the courses, and sometimes of both, were nearly always available to those requiring same. In my opinion the second helpings would bring the calorie value to the region of 900 and be substantially in agreement with the Ministry of Education figure of 1000 Cals. It must be remembered that 10% or more must be deducted from the latter figure

for loss in preparation, cooking, etc. The Ministry figures of 20-25g. first class protein and 30g. fat would also be substantially met. This work is being continued.

(c) **Miscellaneous.**

(i) Fifty-eight specimens were examined at the Isolation Hospital for the Resident Medical Officer. In the main, routine work on blood, urine and cerebro-spinal fluid was involved.

(ii) *Dental Caries.* A few experiments were made on the buffering power of children's saliva in relation to dental decay. Owing to lack of facilities this work had to be suspended, but is now being commenced again.

Also in relation to caries, the fluorine content of the Norwich Public Water Supply was measured on several occasions and found to be 0.8-0.9 parts per million. This concentration has not so far been considered as being associated with the inhibition of Dental Caries. A sample of Maldon water obtained through the courtesy of the M.O.H. for Essex gave a value of 5.5.2 parts per million in agreement with previous analyses. This concentration is associated with a peculiar mottling of the teeth, and by some with caries inhibition.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

On the whole the infectious diseases in Norwich were moderately quiet in 1945. The table on page 44 gives the actual figures. **Diphtheria** had a decided drop to 20 cases with no deaths. The **Scarlet Fever** figures were greatly reduced. **Acute Primary Pneumonia** showed a very slight increase, but the figures remain relatively small, whilst **Acute Influenzal Pneumonia** was reduced to one case and no death—a low record since separate records were commenced in 1927. One suspects that the introduction of the sulphonamide drugs has had a marked influence and produced this low figure. **Cerebro-Spinal Fever** showed an increase, the number of cases notified being 7, which was above the average figure usually notified previous to 1939. One case of **Paratyphoid Fever B** was admitted to the Isolation Hospital; the source of infection was not traced. There were no cases of **Typhoid Fever** notified. **Dysentery** showed a marked increase, although the number was considerably less than that during the year of 1942, and **Food Poisoning** figures showed a marked decrease. The **Measles** figures showed another epidemic

year. The **Whooping Cough** figures showed a decrease, whilst **Rubella** and **Jaundice** figures showed a marked decrease. One case of **Encephalitis Lethargica** was notified; one further case was known to have occurred, the patient having died in 1945, but it was not notified until 1946. One case of **Malaria** was notified, concerning an ex-Service man.

In February, an outbreak of **Enteritis** occurred amongst the children and Staff at Angel Road, Catton Grove and Norman Schools. 114 cases were reported, and although investigation was made, it was not possible to trace the source of infection, and therefore they were not notified as cases of Food Poisoning.

An outbreak of **Puerperal Pyrexia** occurred in a private Maternity Home in the city during May, 5 cases being notified. The Home was closed on 20th May and reopened on June 6th.

SCABIES ORDER, 1941.

484 notifications of **Scabies** were received from general practitioners, and 413 cases were brought to my knowledge from the School Medical Service and other sources—a total of 897 cases as compared with 1201 in 1944. In addition, 804 contacts examined at the Clinic were found to be suffering from Scabies (this figure has not previously been recorded), making a grand total of 1701 known cases. The undermentioned table shows the sex distribution of the cases notified:—

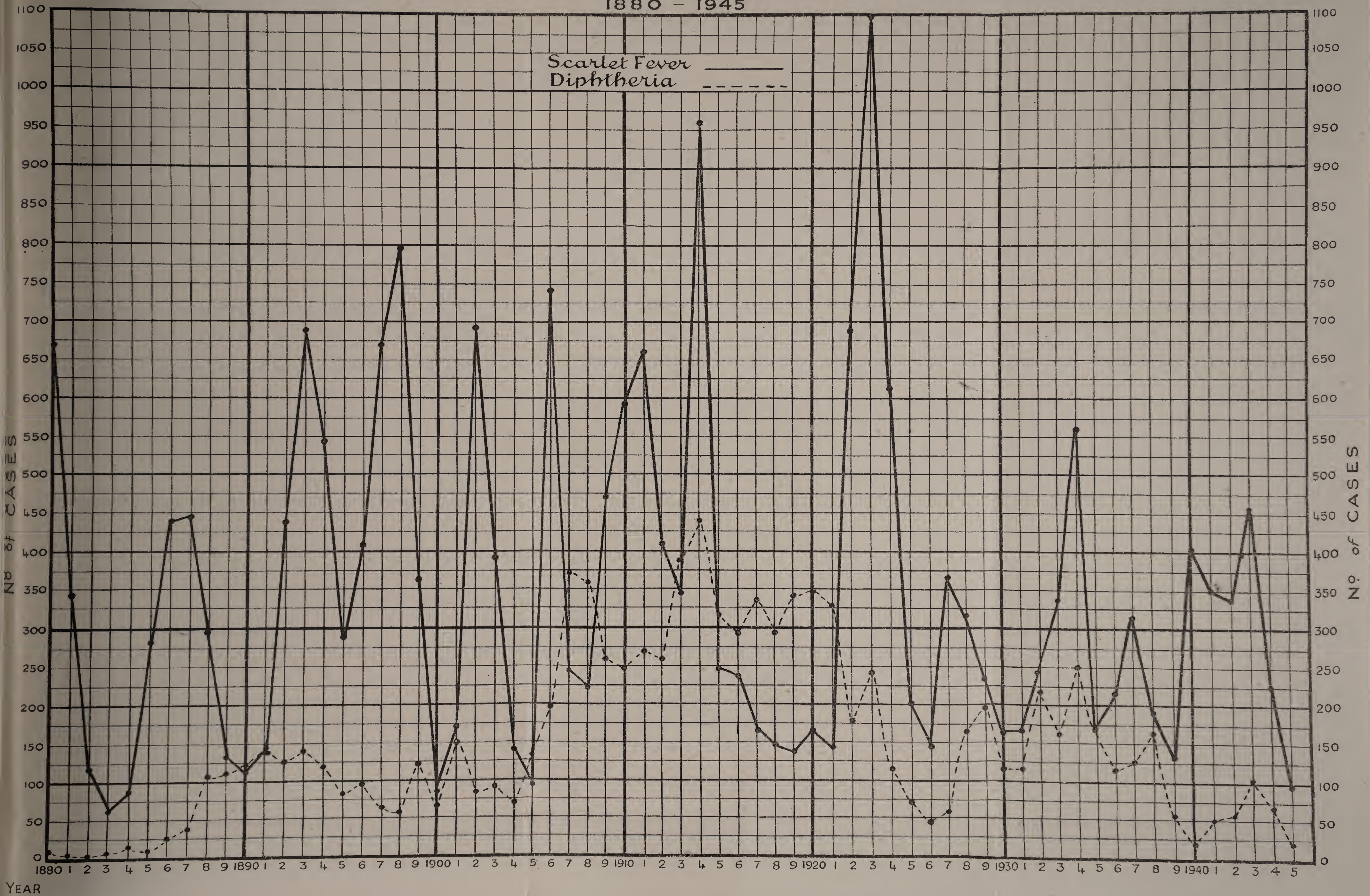
AGE GROUPS	MALES Notified by			FEMALES Notified by			Grand Total
	Private Doctors	School Medical Service etc.	Total	Private Doctors	School Medical Service etc.	Total	
0—15 ...	88	184	272	94	176	270	542
15 and over	89	3	92	213	50	263	355
Totals	177	187	364	307	226	533	897

Contacts who were found to be suffering from Scabies:—

0—15 ...	—	—	155	—	—	205	360
15 and over	—	—	109	—	—	335	444
Totals	—	—	264	—	—	540	804

Clinics with a Medical Officer in attendance were held on 4 sessions each week at 7, Chapel Field North. Cases of Scabies are usually treated with a hot bath and an application of Benzyl Benzoate on two consecutive days. Contacts not suffering from the disease receive one bath and Benzyl Benzoate treatment as a preventative measure. Two female attendants (one part time) were engaged to carry out the treatment of female patients and

NOTIFICATIONS OF SCARLET FEVER & DIPHTHERIA 1880 - 1945



children. 2062 cases and contacts received 3323 treatments. Evening treatment sessions for male adults were commenced on the 16th April, and arrangements were made for a male attendant to carry out this work when required. 276 male cases and contacts received 393 treatments. 71 male cases were treated as out-patients at the Woodlands Hospital, and made 125 attendances. 25 cases received treatment as in-patients at the Woodlands Hospital, and 43 cases were treated in the Isolation Hospital.

I received notifications from General Practitioners that 63 persons were infested with Vermin. In addition, 215 verminous cases were referred to the Scabies Clinic by the School Medical Service and other sources, these being chiefly cases of school children in which there had been a previous offence. Cleansing of persons with verminous heads has been carried out at Churchman House; 228 persons were cleansed, making 229 attendances. This is in addition to the head-cleansing activities of the School Medical Service. 3 verminous persons were cleansed as out-patients at the Woodlands Hospital, and 29 verminous persons were treated in that Hospital, whilst 24 verminous persons were treated in the Isolation Hospital.

The following table shows the work done at the Scabies Clinic during the year.

	Adults	Children	Total
Total No. of Attendances ...	2778	3649	6427
No. of cases suffering from Scabies seen by Medical Officer ...	752	945	1697
No. of Scabies Contacts not Infected	722	575	1297
No. of Scabies Cases discharged (cured)	743	875	1618
No. of Verminous cases seen by Medical Officer	173	231	404†
No. of Contacts not Verminous ...	196	372	568

†Includes a number of contacts of verminous cases who themselves were found to be verminous.

Proceedings under the Scabies Order, 1941, were taken against 190 persons. Fines varying from 1/- to £1 were inflicted in 164 cases. One person was sentenced to one month's imprisonment and 25 cases were dismissed.

Scabies patients who attend the clinic for treatment are advised to have their clothing disinfected, and this is carried out at the Isolation Hospital if the patient agrees. The bedding of the patients who receive treatment at the clinic is disinfected at the Isolation Hospital on the second day of the treatment.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Diseases			Total cases notified by Medical Practitioners	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total number of Deaths of City Persons
Scarlet Fever	...	...	91*	62	—
Diphtheria	...	...	20	20	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia	...	...	69†	25	14
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	...	...	1	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	22	13	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	61‡	48	—
Erysipelas	...	...	40	9	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	7	7	2§
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	1††	2	1
Dysentery	...	...	62||	42	2§§
Paratyphoid Fever B	...	...	1	1	—
Measles	...	...	1178 ^a	77	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	91 ^b	10	2
Food Poisoning	...	...	6	—	—
Jaundice	...	...	36	1	—
Scabies	...	...	897	68	—
Vermin	...	...	278	53	—
Malaria	...	...	1	1	—

NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Chicken Pox	...	...	43 ^c	32	—
Rubella	...	...	4	2	—
Mumps	...	...	8	8	—

* includes 1 case also suffering from Measles and 1 suffering from Otitis Media.

† includes 1 case also suffering from Puerperal Pyrexia and 1 case suffering from Acute Nephritis.

‡ includes 1 case also suffering from Acute Primary Pneumonia.

§ 1 died from other causes; the other death occurred outside Norwich but the record was transferred to Norwich.

|| includes 2 cases also suffering from Chicken Pox.

^a includes 1 case also suffering from Scarlet Fever, 7 from Broncho-Pneumonia, 1 from Meningitis, 1 from Bronchitis and 1 from Scabies.

^b includes 1 case also suffering from Bronchitis and 2 suffering from Broncho-Pneumonia.

^c includes 2 cases also suffering from Dysentery.

†† 1 other case occurred but was not notified until 1946—the patient died (in 1945) and is counted in the second and third columns of this table.

§§ 1 died from other causes.

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN AGE GROUPS.

Disease	Under 1	1—3	3—9	9—14	14—20	20—25	25—35	35—45	45—65	65 & over	Total
Diphtheria ...	1	—	—	1	2	5	4	6	—	—	20
Scarlet Fever ...	1	3	5	11	38	22	2	—	2	—	91
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	6	17	5	40
Acute Primary Pneumonia	6	3	3	—	6	3	2	5	17	16	69
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	7
Paratyphoid Fever B ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Mumps ...	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	3	—	—	8
Dysentery ...	3	5	4	2	10	6	6	7	2	6	62
Measles ...	40	109	125	168	540	37	9	7	1	—	1178
Whooping Cough ...	12	16	6	12	25	2	1	1	—	—	91
Rubella ...	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	4
Chicken Pox ...	10	4	3	8	10	2	—	3	—	—	43
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	6
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	56	—	—	61
Jaundice ...	—	—	—	1	6	4	5	12	3	1	36
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Scabies ...	25	26	20	22	286	195	97	152	39	8	897
Vermin ...	—	1	5	11	118	101	6	10	8	10	278

In addition to the above, Military cases were notified as follows :—Diphtheria 9, Scarlet Fever 16, Erysipelas 1, Acute Primary Pneumonia 6, Cerebro-Spinal Fever 3, Mumps 17, Dysentery 10, Measles 20, Rubella 22, Chicken Pox 12, Jaundice 17, Whooping Cough 1 and Malaria and Malaria Relapse 7.

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS FROM NOTIFIED DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS.

Disease	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & over	Total
Acute Primary Pneumonia	2									2	4	6	14*
Encephalitis Lethargica												1	1
Whooping Cough	2											1	2
Sonne Dysentery												1	1
Measles		1											1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever		1											1†

* case not notified until 1946.

† notified in another area.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL AND LABORATORY.

Nursing and care in the Isolation Hospital was carried out during the year with the usual efficiency. Owing to repairs in Ward 5, Tuberculosis patients had to be accommodated in Ward 4.

Gradually more and more severe cases of certain infections were treated with Penicillin, which was received from the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. In the latter months of the year, the Isolation Hospital was supplied with a regular monthly quota.

The laboratory at the Isolation Hospital, organised by the Emergency Public Health Laboratory Service, through the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health, continued and valuable assistance was rendered to the Hospital, the Health Department and local medical practitioners generally.

During the year the total number of cases admitted was 753. This number, with 49 remaining from 1944, gives a total of 802 under treatment for the year.

DISEASE DISTRIBUTION AND MORTALITY RATES.

Disease.	Remaining in Hospital midnight, 31st Dec., 1944.	Admitted during 1945.	Total under Treatment.	Discharged during 1945.	Died during 1945.	Mortality Rate %.	Remaining in Hospital midnight, 31st Dec., 1945.
Scarlet Fever ...	15	79	94	90	—	—	4
Diphtheria ...	9	29	38	34	—	—	4
Diphtheria Carriers	4	19	23	23	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Pul. Tuberculosis	6	41	47	16	18	52.94	13
Other Diseases ...	15	584	599	545	12	2.15	42
Totals ...	49	753	802	709	30	—	63

The mortality rate of all cases completing treatment was 4.06%; the daily average number of patients in hospital was 52.62, and the average period in hospital for all cases completing treatment (deaths included) during the year was 24.66 days.

TABLE A (Showing Monthly Admission).

		Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Diphtheria Carriers	Enteric Fever	Tuberculosis	Other Diseases	Total
January ...	...	6	1	3	—	5	48	63
February ...	...	3	3	1	—	2	61	70
March ...	...	7	4	7	—	6	61	85
April ...	...	12	6	3	—	4	47	72
May ...	...	15	3	—	—	1	47	66
June ...	...	3	1	—	—	7	34	45
July ...	...	9	—	1	—	2	37	49
August ...	...	2	3	—	—	4	48	57
September ...	...	1	3	1	—	3	41	49
October ...	...	7	2	2	1	1	41	54
November ...	...	9	1	1	—	5	61	77
December ...	...	5	2	—	—	1	58	66
		79	29	19	1	41	584	753

TABLE B (Showing Monthly Discharges).

		Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Diphtheria Carriers	Enteric Fever	Tuberculosis	Other Diseases	Total
Janaury ...	...	12	8	4	—	2	32	58
February ...	...	8	1	3	—	3	51	66
March ...	...	4	1	3	—	5	63	76
April ...	...	8	4	5	—	—	62	79
May ...	...	10	4	1	—	4	45	64
June ...	...	15	7	1	—	2	38	63
July ...	...	6	1	1	—	7	37	52
August ...	...	8	—	—	—	2	46	56
September ...	...	1	1	1	—	3	43	49
October ...	...	2	3	—	—	1	38	44
November ...	...	10	3	3	—	2	56	74
December ...	...	6	1	1	1	3	46	58
		90	34	23	1	34	557	739

SCARLET FEVER.

79 cases were admitted, which, with 15 remaining from 1944 gives a total of 94 under treatment. The average period in Hospital was 31.47 days. No deaths occurred.

Scarlet Fever continues to be generally a mild disease. Only in a few cases is serum necessary to modify the attack.

Age and sex distribution of 1945 admissions.

	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	Over 35-45	45	Total
Males	1	1	1	—	4	16	8	10	3	3	1	—	48
Females	—	1	1	4	4	12	4	1	2	1	—	1	31
	1	2	2	4	8	28	12	11	5	4	1	1	79

Complications in Scarlet Fever cases completing treatment in 1945, 1944, 1943 and 1942.

	All Cases 1945.	1944.	1943.	1942.
Adenitis ...	31 = 34.44 %	15.9 %	4.75 %	1.79 %
Otorrhœa ...	5 = 5.55 %	5.64 %	1.5 %	2.5 %
Arthritis and Rheumatism	2 = 2.22 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.36 %
Nephritis and Albuminuria	0 = 0.0 %	1.54 %	0.5 %	0.36 %
Rhinorrhœa ...	1 = 1.11 %	1.54 %	0.0 %	0.36 %

Other Complications and Conditions. Persistent Carrier State necessitating removal of Tonsils and Adenoids 5, Nits 2, Chicken Pox 2, Tonsillitis 2, Impetigo 1, Broncho-pneumonia 1, Vaginitis 1, Laryngitis 1, Erythema 1, Urticaria 1, H.S. Carrier 1, Styne 1, Rubella 1, Hernia 1, Pyrexia 1.

DIPHTHERIA.

29 cases of true Diphtheria were admitted which, with 9 cases remaining from 1944, gives a total of 38 under treatment. 19 carriers were taken into Hospital. No deaths occurred. The average stay was 52.24 days.

The incidence of Diphtheria was very low. The illness generally ran a mild course. There were, however, quite a few cases with Gravis type of C. Diphtheriæ.

Age and Sex Distribution of 1945 Admissions.

	Under											Over	
	1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45	Total
Males	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	7	4	1	—	—	18
Females	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	2	3	—	—	11
	1	—	—	1	1	2	5	9	6	4	—	—	29

Complications and other conditions in Diphtheria cases completing treatment during 1945:—

Scabies 3, Nits 2, Adenitis 17, Chicken Pox 1, Tonsillitis 3, Glandular Fever 1, Persistent Carrier State necessitating removal of Tonsils and Adenoids 3, Scarlet Fever 1, Conjunctivitis 1, Hæmorrhage from throat 1, Jaundice 1.

SERUM. The average quantity of serum administered to each patient was 14,211.76 units.

ENTERIC FEVER.

1 case of Paratyphoid Fever B was admitted during the year—resulting in an uncomplicated recovery.

MEASLES.

84 cases of measles (including 1 female and 1 male county patient transferred from the Jenny Lind Hospital, 1 male county infection and 19 Military infections—14 male and 5 female patients) were admitted during the year, 52 being males and 32 females. 1 of these male civilian patients died.

The following complications and other conditions were either present on admission or developed in Hospital:—

Rubella 1, Broncho-pneumonia 12, Scabies 1, and Pertussis 2.

GLANDULAR FEVER.

Twelve cases of Glandular Fever (Infective Mononucleosis), 5 male and 7 female, were treated in 1945 (including 1 female county infection and 5 Military infections—3 male and 2 female patients). All but one were of the Anginose Type. This one was a Glandular Type.

Nine patients were severely ill, one of them at the same time suffering from Faucial Diphtheria.

Complications were :—

Jaundice : 2 patients (one was the Diphtheria patient).
 Hæmorrhage from throat : 1 patient, again the
 Diphtheria patient. This may have been due to the
 Diphtheritic infection.

There were no deaths.

The notifications were as follows :—

8 cases as query Diphtheria, 2 as Tonsillitis, 1 as query
 Enteric Fever and 1 as Glandular Fever.

This demonstrates very well how easily the condition may
 be confused clinically with Diphtheria and how difficult, if not
 impossible, it is to make the diagnosis without Laboratory aid.

The diagnosis in hospital was confirmed by a Blood Film
 and a Paul Bunnell test.

It is very likely that mild cases of Glandular Fever in the
 general population are frequently missed, and that the incidence
 of the disease is much greater than the small number of patients
 diagnosed in hospitals leads us to believe.

OTHER DISEASES.

Admissions numbered 488 (excluding 84 cases of Measles
 and 12 of Glandular Fever commented upon on pages 50-51),
 distributed as under :—

CHEST AND RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS.			
Bronchitis — Acute and Chronic	7	Diarrhoea	1
Broncho Pneumonia ...	14	Food Poisoning	1
Broncho Pneumonia with Ophthalmia	1	Gastritis	2
Influenza	3	Gastro-Enteritis	3
Lobar Pneumonia ...	6	Sonne Dysentery Carriers	2
Lobar Pneumonia and Acute Nephritis ...	1	NOSE AND THROAT CONDITIONS.	
Pleurisy	2	Common Cold	7
Pneumococcal Infection of Larynx and Lungs	1	H.S. Carriers	2
GASTRO-INTESTINAL INFECTIONS.		Laryngitis	2
Aertrycke Infection ...	2	Maxillary Sinus Infection	1
Amoebic Dysentery ...	2	Peritonsillar Abscess ...	7
Bacillary Dysentery (38 Sonne)	40	Pharyngitis	1
		Pharyngitis, Tracheitis and Bronchitis ...	1
		Post Pharyngeal Abscess	1
		Staph: Infection of Larynx	1
		Stricture of Oesophagus	1
		Tonsillitis	53

MISCELLANEOUS INFECTIOUS DISEASES.		Cœliac Disease and Sore Throat	
Actinomycosis of Face	1	Constipation	1
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	7	Contact Measles	1
Epidemic Parotitis ...	25	Cystitis	2
Erysipelas	12	Dysmenorrhœa and Amenorrhœa	2
Malaria	1	Enlarged Præauricular Glands	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum (1 with Pemphigus)	4	For Care and Healthy Infants	30
Osteomyelitis of Femur, Varicella and Dysentery	1	Functional Disturbance	1
Pemphigus	5	Herpes Zoster	1
Pertussis	9	H.S. Infection and Mustard Gas Burns ...	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	9	Hypertensive Encephalopathy	1
Rubella	25	Late Encephalitis ...	1
Varicella (1 with Bronchitis)	32	Meningism due to Sun Meningitis—acute benign lymphocytic	1
SKIN DISEASES.		N.A.D.	14
Alopecia	1	Nursing Mothers ...	6
Dermatitis	3	Ophthalmia	2
Eczema	2	Palatal Paresis	1
Impetigo (1 with Eczema)	16	Premature Infant ...	1
Scabies (26 with Impetigo)	39	Pyelitis	3
Toxic Erythema ...	2	Reaction to Typhus Inoculation	1
Urticaria (1 with Otorrhœa)	7	Rheumatism	1
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.		Septic Abortion	1
Miliary Tuberculosis ...	1	Septicæmia	1
Tuberculosis Meningitis	1	Sub-acute Endocarditis	1
MISCELLANEOUS.		Thrombo-phlebitis ..	1
Anæmia	1	Thrombo-phlebitis, Diabetes and Lung Infarct	1
Bilateral Otitis Media, H.S. Throat and Nephritis	1	Verminous	7
Catarrhal Jaundice ...	1	Vincent's Angina ...	14
Cerebral Embolus and Mitral Stenosis ...	1	Other Diseases (i.e., Septic Sores, Impacted Wisdom Tooth, etc.)	15

The following deaths occurred amongst these patients:—
Lobar pneumonia 1, Mitral Stenosis 1, Sub-acute Endocarditis 1,

Whooping Cough 3, Miliary Tuberculosis 1, Bronchopneumonia 2, Sonne Dysentery 1, T.B. Meningitis 1. The average length of stay in hospital for those who completed treatment, including the Measles and Glandular Fever cases, was 17.75 days (excluding the Paratyphoid case).

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 41 cases have been admitted to the observation wards, consisting of 23 males and 18 females. There were 18 deaths. 7 females and 5 males were discharged to their own homes, 1 female to Bramblewood and 2 males to Kelling Sanatoria, and 1 male to St. Andrew's E.M.S. Hospital. The average stay was 85.56 days.

COUNTY CASES.

4 children Diphtheria Carriers (including 1 Dutch evacuee), 1 Healthy Infant, 1 child in which nothing abnormal was detected, 1 child suffering from Measles, 1 child from Glandular Fever, 2 children from Whooping Cough who died, 1 female adult from Scarlet Fever, 1 female adult from Paratyphoid Fever B, and 1 male adult from Chicken Pox were admitted during 1945.

EVACUEES.

10 Evacuees were admitted for treatment as follows:—

During January, 1 suffering from Pulmonary T.B., and 1 Healthy Infant; during February, 2 suffering from Chicken Pox and Scarlet Fever, 1 from Scarlet Fever, 1 from Mumps and 1 Diphtheria Carrier; during March, 1 suffering from Chicken Pox and 1 Diphtheria Carrier; during April, 1 suffering from Chicken Pox.

In addition, 24 Dutch evacuees were admitted for treatment as follow:—

During October, 3 suffering from Scabies, 3 from Vermin, 1 from Sore Nose and 2 Diphtheria Carriers; during November, 3 suffering from Vermin, 3 from Common Cold, 1 from H.S. Throat, 1 from Alopecia, 1 from Sores on Legs, 1 from Impetigo and Eczema, 1 from Impetigo and Scabies, and 3 in which nothing abnormal was detected on discharge; during December, 1 suffering from Chicken Pox.

LABORATORY WORK.

The Director of the Emergency Public Health Laboratory, situated in the Isolation Hospital grounds (A. Macdonald, M.D.) kindly sends me the following report of the work for Norwich at that laboratory.

During the year, 11,254 specimens were examined at the Emergency Public Health Laboratory for the Public Health Department of the City of Norwich.

NOSE AND THROAT SWAB EXAMINATIONS FOR DIPHTHERIA,
HÆMOLYTIC STREPTOCOCCI, ETC.

Source	Total Number	Number Positive for :—	
		Hæmolytic Streptococci	Diphtheria Bacilli
Medical Officer of Health	2657	193	8
Isolation Hospital ...	2857	651	152
Maternity Home ...	738	23	—
Woodlands Hospital ...	249	65	6
General Practitioners ...	463	196	11
		—	—
Totals ...	6964	1128	177
		—	—
		=16.20%	=2.54%

Types of Diphtheria bacilli isolated were as follows:—
Gravis 89, Intermedius 58, and Mitis 30.

In addition, the following specimens were examined :—

Sputa for B. tuberculosis	...	...	1272
Fæces and urine for Intestinal Pathogens	...	...	1683
Miscellaneous	...	...	1335

STAFF.

6 cases of infectious diseases occurred amongst the staff. 3 nurses contracted Sonne Dysentery, and 3 nurses contracted Scabies, Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria respectively.

I thank the Matron and Nursing Staff for their thoroughly satisfactory work.

VACCINATION.

The following are particulars of the work done under the
Vaccination Acts.

Number of Births registered in 1944	2161
-------------------------------------	-----	-----	------

Number of Children :—

Successfully Vaccinated	...	...	712
Insusceptible of Vaccination	...	...	4
In respect of whom Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection have been received	...	...	1224
Died unvaccinated (under 1 year of age)			70
Postponed by Medical Certificate	...		7
Removed to districts the Vaccination Officers of which have been duly apprised	...	...	98
Removed to places unknown and otherwise not accounted for	...	...	46

2161

Percentage successfully vaccinated (excluding deaths)	...	...	34.05 %
Percentage of Conscientious Objectors (excluding deaths)	...	...	58.54 %

SUCCESSFUL VACCINATIONS, 1945.

Total number of Certificates of successful Primary Vaccinations of Children under 14 received during 1945	...	...	868
Number of Certificates of successful Primary Vaccinations by the Public Vaccinator of persons over 14 received during 1945	...	...	44
Number of successful re-Vaccinations by the Public Vaccinator of persons of all ages during 1945	...	...	29

TUBERCULOSIS.

NOTIFICATIONS AND MORTALITY DURING 1945.

Age Periods.		NOTIFICATIONS.						Deaths.					
		Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Under 1 year	..	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	1	1	2	—	2
1— 5 years	...	1	—	1	3	2	5	—	—	—	—	2	2
5—15	..	1	—	1	9	2	11	—	—	—	2	1	3
15—25	..	14	18	32	—	2	2	2	7	9	—	—	—
25—35	..	7	3	10	1	2	3	2	5	7	—	1	1
35—45	..	14	3	17	1	—	1	8	3	11	—	—	—
45—55	..	10	2	12	—	1	1	10	2	12	—	—	—
55—65	..	5	3	8	—	—	—	6	2	8	—	—	—
65 and over	...	2	2	4	—	1	1	5	3	8	—	2	2
TOTALS	...	54	31	85	16	11	27	33	23	56	4	6	10

In addition to the 112 new notifications, 38 further cases came to my notice in 1945 in other ways than by formal notification. 6 were obtained from the death returns, 26 were transfers to the City from other areas, and 6 posthumous notifications were received. 29 were Pulmonary cases and 9 non-Pulmonary. Distribution of these further 38 cases was as follows:—

Age periods.		Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Under 1 year	...	—	—	—	1	—	1
1— 5 years	...	—	1	1	1	1	2
5—15	..	1	1	2	1	—	1
15—25	..	4	4	8	—	—	—
25—35	..	3	1	4	2	—	2
35—45	..	4	2	6	—	—	—
45—55	..	2	—	2	—	—	—
55—65	..	5	—	5	—	1	1
65 and over	...	1	—	1	—	2	2
Totals	...	20	9	29	5	4	9

In all, 150 cases of Tuberculosis, 114 lung and 36 other forms, came to my knowledge during the year. The 36 non-pulmonary cases were classified as follows:—

Age periods.		Bones and joints.	Abdom- inal.	Peri- pheral glands.	Lupus.	Menin- gitis.
Under 1 year	...	—	—	1	—	3
1— 5 years	...	—	—	6	—	1
5—15	„	1	1	7	1	2
15—25	„	—	—	2	—	—
25—35	„	1	1	1	2	—
35—45	„	—	—	1	—	—
45—55	„	—	—	—	1	—
55—65	„	—	—	—	1	—
65 and over	...	1	—	—	1	1
Totals		3	2	18	6	7

Of the cases notified 62.5 per cent. were males and 37.5 per cent. were females. 36.36 per cent. were married, 58.18 per cent. single, and 5.46 per cent. were widowed. A family history of Tuberculosis was revealed in 30.4 per cent. of 102 cases of whom information could be obtained. The average age (years) at the time of notification was as follows:—

Pulmonary M.	...	35.72	Pulmonary M. & F.	...	34.09
Pulmonary F.	...	31.26	Non-Pulmonary M.&F.	...	14.22
Non-Pulmonary M.	...	9.50	All Forms M. & F.	...	29.30
Non-Pulmonary F.	...	21.09			

Notifications of new Pulmonary cases represent a decrease of 7 on the previous year's figures; the 27 non-pulmonary notifications were 3 less than in 1944, and represent a substantial decrease on the corresponding figures of the immediate pre-war years, 1937 and 1938, namely 40 and 43 respectively.

Significant features of the notification table are the excess of male over female notifications and the predominance of notifications in the 15—25 age group among females. The figures of this group exceeded those of any other group of either sex, and also the remaining total of female pulmonary notifications

Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis numbered 66 in 1945. Pulmonary Tuberculosis accounted for 56 deaths, a figure lower than that of any previous year. Of the 10 non-pulmonary deaths, 7 occurred in children from T.B. Meningitis, and the remaining 3 were adults, two of whom died from T.B. Spine.

The total death rate from Tuberculosis was 0.637 per 1000 of the population; the pulmonary death rate being 0.541 and the non-pulmonary 0.097. These figures compare favourably with the corresponding figures for 1944, which were: total death rate 0.817; pulmonary 0.709; non-pulmonary 0.108.

The mortality figures again show that few deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis occur in childhood, but also that in these same years non-pulmonary disease takes its toll. The pulmonary deaths among females in the young adult age groups (15—35 years) greatly exceed the male deaths, but in the later age groups (35 years and over) the male deaths predominate.

The deaths occurred at the following periods during 1945:—

			Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
January	6†	...	3
February	8	...	2
March	5	...	—
April	6	...	—
May	4	...	2
June	1	...	—
July	9	...	1
August	2	...	—
September	4	...	1
October	6	...	—
November	3	...	1
December	2	...	—

† 1 death occurred in December, 1944, and was registered in 1945.

Of the total deaths from Tuberculosis, 12 or 18.2 per cent. had not been notified during life.

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

Year	Population	Deaths			Death-rate per 1000 of population		
		Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms)	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms)
Av. 1893 to 1899 (inclus.)	108,672	138	93	231	1.27	0.85	2.12
Av. 1900 to 1909 (inclus.)	117,052	144	87	231	1.23	0.74	1.97
Av. 1910 to 1919 (inclus.)	118,824	138	59	197	1.16	0.50	1.66
1920	125,700	125	38	163	1.0	0.30	1.30
1921	122,400	147	26	173	1.20	0.21	1.41
1922	122,900	135	32	167	1.10	0.26	1.36
1923	123,600	128	21	149	1.03	0.17	1.20
1924	123,900	121	30	151	0.98	0.24	1.22
1925	124,000	117	22	139	0.94	0.18	1.12
1926	123,500	91	22	113	0.73	0.18	0.91
1927	124,600	109	26	135	0.87	0.21	1.08
1928	124,700	81	13	94	0.65	0.10	0.75
1929	124,900	100	18	118	0.80	0.14	0.94
1930	124,900	78	12	90	0.624	0.096	0.72
1931	126,100	77	11	88	0.61	0.08	0.69
1932	126,600	100	12	112	0.79	0.09	0.88
1933	126,100	93	15	108	0.737	0.118	0.855
1934	125,700	97	20	117	0.77	0.16	0.93
1935	124,700	77	9	86	0.62	0.07	0.69
1936	123,700	75	23	98	0.606	0.186	0.792
1937	123,000	61	11	72	0.5	0.089	0.58
1938	122,300	63	6	69	0.515	0.049	0.56
1939	120,900	73	10	83	0.604	0.082	0.686
1940	115,400	65	11	76	0.563	0.095	0.658
1941	111,810	57	11	68	0.51	0.098	0.608
1942	106,100	59	6	65	0.556	0.056	0.612
1943	101,160	73	10	83	0.721	0.099	0.82
1944	101,600	72	11	83	0.709	0.108	0.817
1945	103,540	56	10	66	0.541	0.097	0.637

Dispensary Work. The arrangements were as in 1944. The Clinical Tuberculosis Officer made 1232 examinations, including contacts, at the clinic, and 122 at the patients' homes. 94 contacts were examined for the first time, excluding contacts examined at the School Clinics and Infant Welfare Centres. 557 X-ray examinations were made of 526 pulmonary and 31 non-pulmonary cases by Dr. J. Staines Austin. All sputum examinations were done at the Emergency Public Health Laboratory.

The services of the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer again have been utilised frequently for examination of cases referred from the Ministry of Labour and National Service Medical Boards and the Ministry of Pensions.

Seven patients were referred for dental treatment at Churchman House. Dentures were supplied in 6 cases. Operative measures, e.g., artificial pneumothorax and phrenicectomy have been arranged through the various Sanatorium Authorities.

Home Visits.

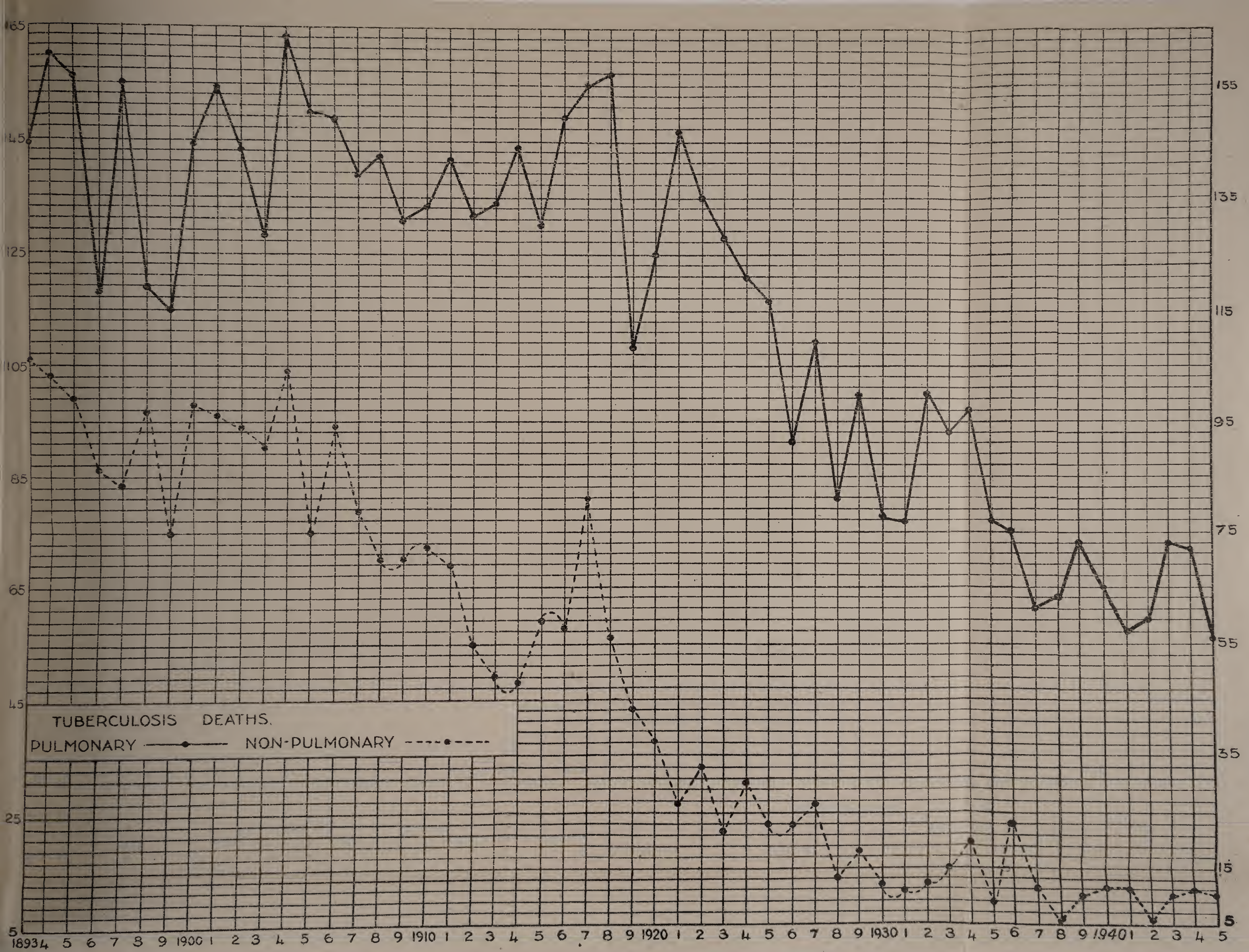
The Tuberculosis Health Visitor, in addition to 121 primary visits made 955 re-visits to old cases. 1090 visits were paid by the Cavell Nurses, 152 of which were made for temperature-pulse records for diagnostic purposes; the remainder were for home nursing.

Institutional Treatment.

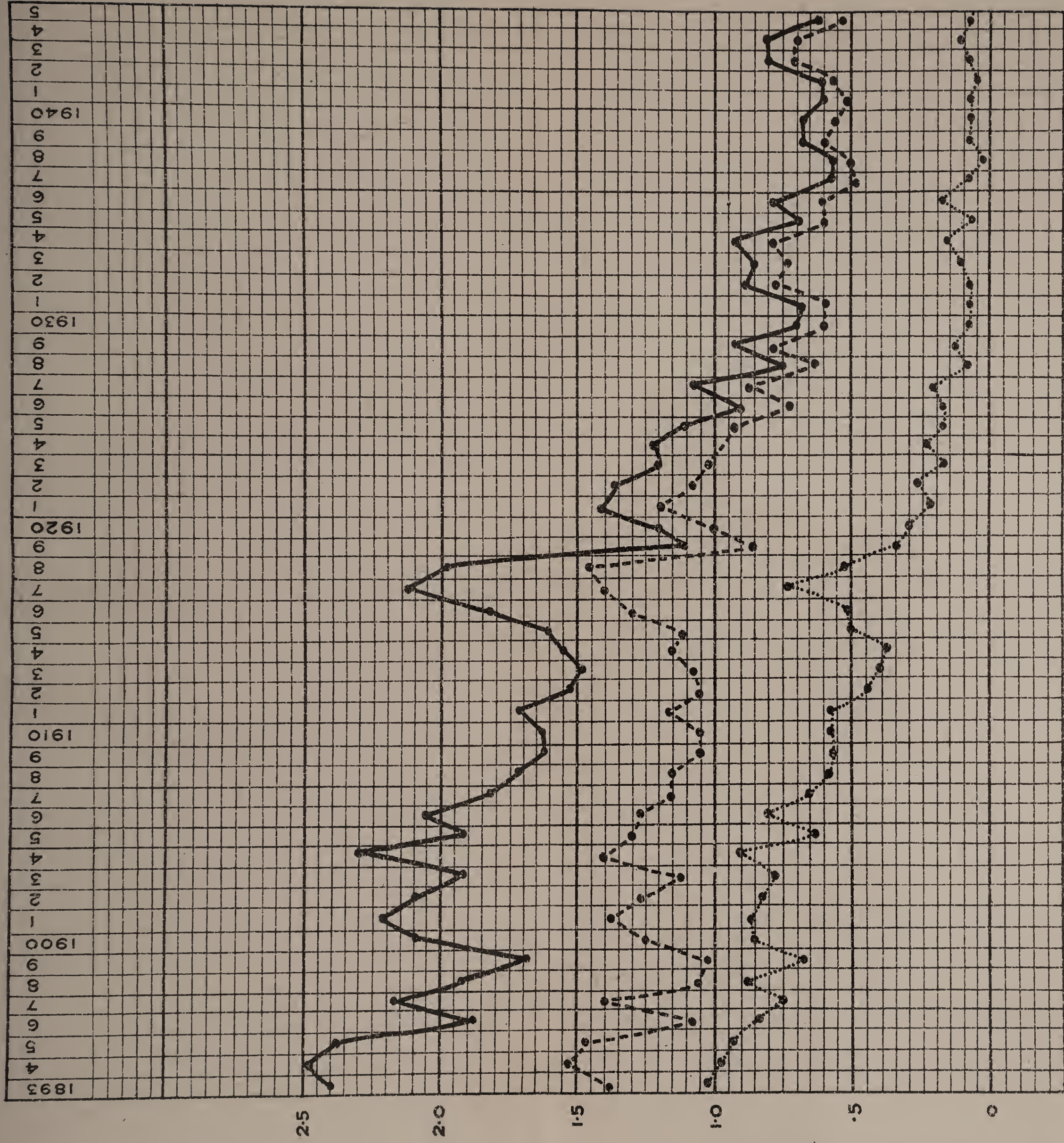
(i) Thirty-five beds are reserved at Kelling Sanatorium and 9 for women at Bramblewood Sanatorium. Patients were also treated at Papworth Village Settlement, and the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. Patients in Bramblewood Sanatorium requiring surgical treatment were sent to the Cromer and District Hospital.

(ii) Isolation Hospital—2 blocks, giving 12 beds for males and 12 for females was the pre-war arrangement, but this has had to be modified as required.

(iii) Cases of surgical tuberculosis in adults were treated at Papworth Village Settlement, the Royal Sea Bathing Hospital, Bracknell, the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital, Northampton, and the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. Children were treated at Cawston Manor, the Fletcher Convalescent Home and the local general hospitals. Five Lupus patients were sent to London Hospital and made 79 attendances. Seventeen lupus patients made 556 attendances for light treatment at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, and 13 patients suffering from other forms of non-pulmonary tuber-



DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULOSIS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION

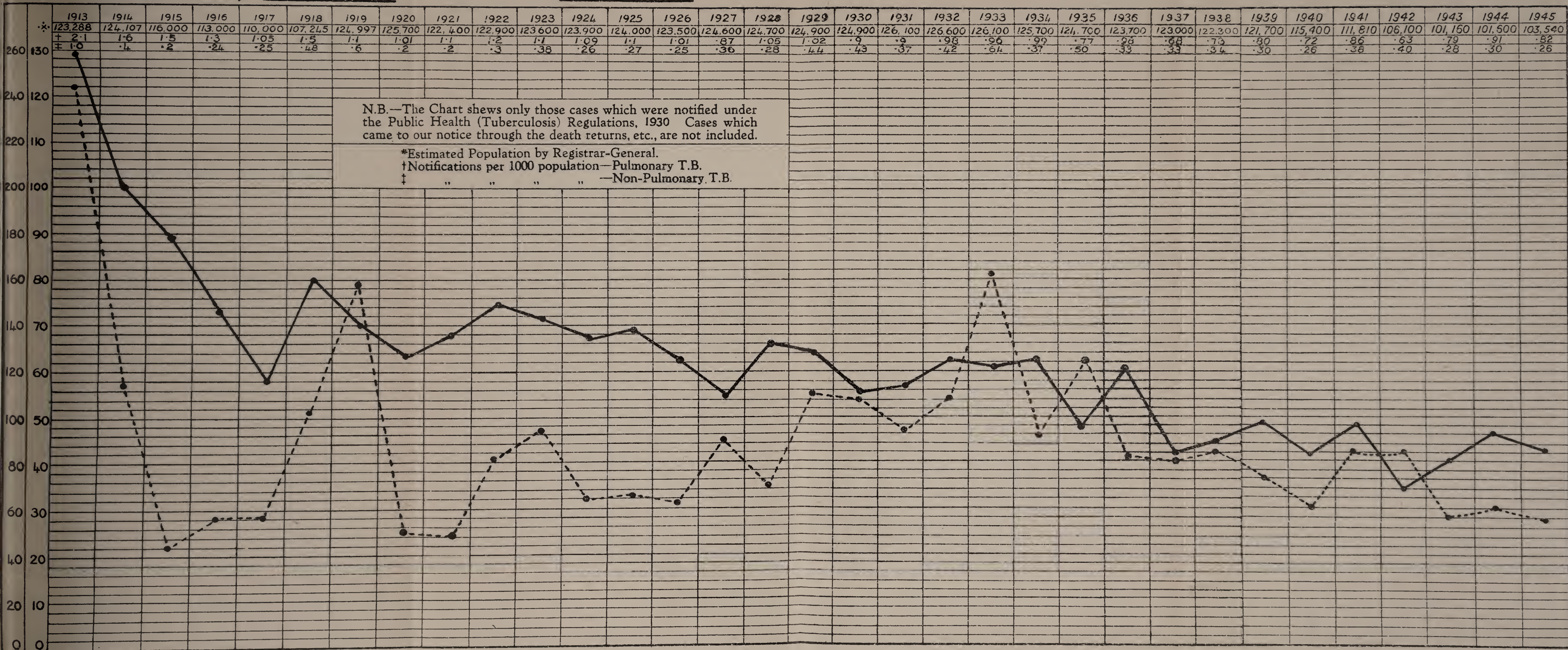


— TOTAL DEATH RATE FROM TUBERCULOSIS
- - - DEATH RATE FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS
..... DEATH RATE FROM NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

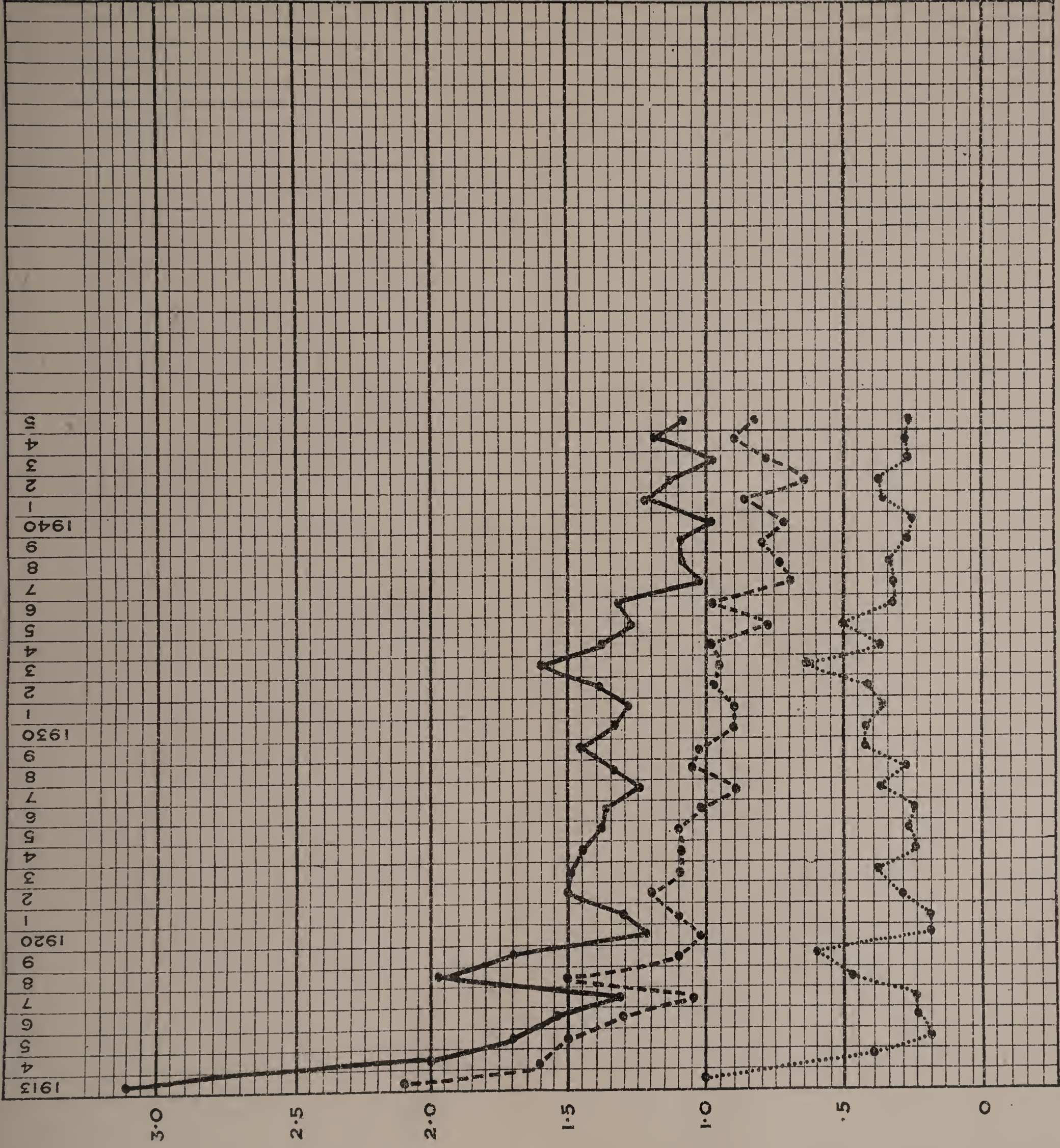
—●— Pulmonary
- - -●- - - Non-Pulmonary.

TUBERCULOSIS

NOTIFICATIONS.



NOTIFICATION RATES OF TUBERCULOSIS PER 1,000 POPULATION



— TOTAL T.B. NOTIFICATION RATE
 --- PULMONARY
 NON-PULMONARY

culosis made 275 attendances at the local general hospitals for light treatment. 1045 artificial pneumothorax refills were given in respect of 45 patients.

(iv) The Woodlands Hospital was also utilised when necessary for pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases.

The total number of pulmonary tuberculosis cases treated in Institutions other than the Woodlands Hospital was 101 adult males, 56 females and 1 child. Non-pulmonary cases who received treatment in institutions outside the city were 3 adult males and 9 children. Three adult males and 11 children were treated in the local general hospitals. Institutional treatment is provided free to all patients irrespective of means. As in previous years help is also given in respect of clothes, surgical instruments, pocket money and the travelling expenses of patients and relatives.

Domiciliary Treatment.

Extra nourishment was supplied in necessitous cases on the recommendation of the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, and orders were given for the supply of 54,583 pints of milk, 392 eggs, and 1000 Advita Capsules. Clothing and bedding have also been given in a few cases; pocket sputum flasks and disinfectants are given for the ready disposal of infected sputum. The disinfection of rooms vacated by patients has been carried out gratuitously.

Housing, etc.

Eleven families were re-housed on my recommendation.

Maintenance Allowances.

As outlined in the Ministry of Health Memorandum 266/T, Maintenance and Discretionary Allowances, and in some cases special payments, were granted to certain patients suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, who were undergoing treatment as recommended by the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer. Chronic cases are not included in the scheme, but only those for whom treatment means an interruption of earnings or other income.

Applications for assistance were granted to 26 persons during the year. No assistance was granted in one other case in which an application was made and in respect of whom the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer did not recommend the allowance. The Clinical Tuberculosis Officer recommended an allowance in one further case, but the person concerned did not complete the forms supplied to him.

Thirty-one persons were receiving the allowances on 31st December, 1945.

CANCER.

The Cancer Act, 1939, came into operation on the 29th March, 1939, but owing to the War, Local Authorities have at the moment been given until 31st March, 1947, to submit their arrangements for the diagnosis and treatment of the disease to the Minister of Health.

Facilities are available at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital for the operative, radium and deep X-ray Therapy treatment of cancer. This Hospital is the Regional Radium Centre for this district, and has a loan from the Radium Commission of 410 milligrammes of radium. Cancer cases are also admitted to Woodlands Hospital.

WELFARE OF THE BLIND.

(For year ended 31st March, 1946.)

27 persons were examined for blindness. 19 were certified blind. 17 cases on the observation register were re-examined; 8 were certified blind, making a total of 27 new cases registered. 7 persons were transferred in from other districts.

47 names were removed from the register, 34 due to death and 10 persons removed to other districts. 4 blind persons were re-examined, 3 of whom were de-certified. There were 177 males and 189 females on the register on the 31st March, 1946. Of these, 36 males and 9 females were in employment; 21 males and 25 females in Institutions; 2 males and 1 female under training; 1 male and 1 female are at the East Anglian School for Blind and Deaf Children.

£14,066 2s. 6d. was paid during the year to a weekly average number of 230 unemployable and other necessitous blind persons and their dependants. 233 blind persons were receiving allowances on the 31st March, 1946. Sums received from other authorities under Section 3 of the Blind Persons Act, 1938, and in connection with War Evacuees amounted to £349 18s. 3d., and £665 8s. 8d. was paid to other authorities.

The Council made a grant to the Norwich Institution in respect of each blind employee at the Institution at the rate of £89 10s. 0d. per annum. It was agreed that from the 5th October, a minimum wage be adopted for the blind workshop employees at the Norwich Institution for the Blind, for whom the Council are responsible, on the basis for males of the same

hourly rate from time to time as the minimum wage award of the Eastern District Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers) as applicable in Norwich, and for females of 75% of such hourly rate. The Council makes a supplementary grant to the Norwich Institution. Under the scheme individual male workers receive, in addition to the minimum wage, their earnings at trade rates in so far as they exceed half the minimum wage. Female workers receive likewise their earnings in so far as they exceed one-third of the minimum wage.

The rate of payment to the Norwich Institution for the Blind for Home inmates was increased from £80 to £90 per annum from the 23rd June.

The Home Teachers paid 4793 visits and gave 512 lessons in Handicrafts, Braille and Moon at the homes of blind persons. They also conducted an informal class in Handicrafts at Churchman House on one half-day each week. About 10 persons attended regularly and received 341 lessons in Knitting, Mat and String-bag making. An average of 5 persons also attended a Talking Book Group held at Churchman House on Thursday afternoons.

Socials for the Blind were held monthly at Calvert Street Methodist Schoolroom (excepting during July and August) when local artistes kindly entertained. All blind persons able to attend were invited. Light refreshments were served on each occasion. The cost of these socials is paid by the Norwich Institution for the Blind.

Outings for blind persons in two parties were arranged on August 17th and 22nd through the kindness of the Norwich Rotary Club and the Norwich Institution for the Blind. Each party went to Great Yarmouth by road; entertainment and tea were provided.

Seven all-mains sets, 1 battery set, and 161 "Relays" are in use by blind persons, through the British "Wireless for the Blind" Fund. Free "Relay" Service has now been arranged in 12 cases where blind persons had a "Relay" installed prior to blindness. Batteries and other accessories can be purchased through the Health Department from the British "Wireless for the Blind" Fund at reduced prices. The Southern Regional Association for the Blind makes grants for the maintenance of wireless sets and relays.

**SCHOOL
MEDICAL SERVICE**

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

68 ST. GILES' STREET,

NORWICH.

29th May, 1946.

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the School Medical Service for the year ending December 31st, 1945. As in previous war years, the report has been curtailed. Dr. Riddel has, as before, been largely responsible for the compilation of it.

I have the honour to be,

Your faithful Servant,

V. F. SOOTHILL.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

(1) **Staff.** *Medical.* Dr. G. L. Leggat, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, served with UNRRA from March 12th returning on September 7th, and Dr. T. J. O'Riordan commenced duty on October 1st as Deputy Medical Director of the Mass Micro-radiography Unit, Assistant Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, and Assistant Medical Officer of Health, and Assistant School Medical Officer, otherwise no changes occurred in the whole-time medical staff. In addition, Drs. (Mrs.) A. Maxwell and (Mrs.) M. Rutledge assisted. The part-time Specialist Medical Officers remained the same with the exception of Mr. H. A. Brittain, Orthopædic Surgeon, who returned on July 14th after service with H.M. Forces, in place of Mr. G. K. McKee, who had succeeded him temporarily.

Dental. Mr. H. D. Hoggard, L.D.S., commenced duty in a temporary capacity on July 2nd.

Nursing. Health Visitors and School Nurses numbered 15, including 3 temporary part-time. This also included 2 temporary School Nurses, 1 part-time. Miss M. E. Johnston was still serving with H.M. Forces at the end of the year but Miss B. G. Williamson, who was also serving with the Forces at the beginning of the year, resigned with effect from October 7th. In addition, there was a Tuberculosis Visitor and School Nurse. Two attendants, including 1 part-time, with additional assistance as occasion demanded, were engaged on the cleansing of children's heads and in the Scabies Clinic.

Clerical. The clerical staff in the Public Health Department numbers 35 whole-time and 1 part-time. This includes 5 engaged wholly and 2 partially on school medical work, 2 on Civil Defence including 1 part-time (also engaged on other clerical duties part-time) and 8 in the office of the Senior Sanitary Inspector. 2 clerk-attendants were also engaged in the Dental Clinic.

(2) **War-time Changes.** *Staff.* With the end of the war, the staff has resumed normal duties, but two members of the medical staff are still serving with H.M. Forces. With two exceptions the clerical staff of the School Medical Section of the Department is entirely temporary and changed considerably during the year.

Schools. It may now be stated that the following schools were completely destroyed by enemy action :—

Thorpe Hamlet Primary Boys' and Girls'; Philadelphia Primary; Nelson Street Infants'; Horns Lane Primary and Infants'; St. Augustines Primary and Infants'; St. Marks Primary.

The following were badly damaged :—

Catton Grove Primary and Infants'; Dowson Senior Girls', Primary and Infants'; Mousehold Avenue; Wensum View Senior and Primary; The Blyth School; Larkman Lane Primary and Infants'; Gurney and Henderson; Bignold Primary and Infants'; St. Marks Boys'.

Most of the others were damaged to some extent.

Temporary hut accommodation for school children was opened on the sites of the Thorpe Hamlet Primary Boys' and Girls' School, and Nelson Street School on 1st March, 1943, and 5th September, 1944, respectively.

18 children between the ages of 5 and 14 years were killed in air raids on the city.

Clinics. Clinics are functioning normally. We have been fortunate in having an Orthopædic Nurse for the whole year, but the number of children requiring orthopædic treatment is so great and they are so scattered over the city that there is great difficulty in giving adequate supervision and treatment.

Evacuees. These have for the most part returned home and no official evacuees now remain in the City.

Health of Children. The health of the children continues to be very good. However, there is still too much evidence of rickets especially among the younger children although mostly not of the severe degree noted 20 years ago. Rickets not only causes stunting of growth but malnutrition and ill health and is responsible for many deformities which require prolonged orthopædic treatment to remedy. As is well known, this disease is preventable by giving adequate doses of cod liver oil in

infancy, but the fact remains that many of the mothers, despite radio and film propaganda and advice from the medical staff and health visitors, fail to give their infants regular doses of vitamins. Not more than about 30% of the parents in the City collect their ration of cod liver oil for children under school age, while the figure for the whole country is under 20%.

The lack of convalescent homes managed by the Invalid Children's Aid Association has been keenly felt during the war, but there are hopes they may be re-opened during the ensuing year.

With regard to skin disease, there is a welcome drop in the number of cases of Scabies seen at schools and clinics (287 as compared with 357 in 1944), but the number is still about ten times the pre-war figure. In point of fact there were altogether 565 cases of Scabies in school children dealt with through the Scabies Clinic. There were 8 cases of Ringworm of scalp compared with 9 in 1944. This is a small number compared with some places in the vicinity and there is always the risk of city children being infected from outside the boundary. Apart from an epidemic of measles (509 cases) and an outbreak of mumps and 11 cases of dysentery, there has been little infectious disease during the year. Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever show a marked reduction compared with the previous year. In fact the number of cases of Diphtheria—6—is the lowest recorded since 1940. Notified cases of Jaundice fell to 9 from 85 in 1944.

4 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified, including 2 contracted in the County, compared with nil in 1944, but the number of Non-Pulmonary cases at 13 was the same as in the previous year—rather more than 1 case per month. These cases are kept under observation at the T.B. Clinic but all treatment is carried out at the various hospitals.

Uncleanliness of the head shows little reduction from the previous year and, in fact, is twice as great as before the war.

Clothing and footwear is not satisfactory in a larger number of cases than before the war and the same remark applies to bedding and household linen.

Juvenile delinquency reached a high record of 368 cases (326 boys and 42 girls). This compares with 291 in 1944, 57 in 1939 and 20 in 1937.

Deaths. There were 14 deaths between the ages of 5 and 14 years, as compared with 12 in 1944. The causes of death were :— T.B. Meningitis 3, Broncho-pneumonia 2, Rheumatic-endocarditis 1, Rheumatic fever 1, Pyogenic Meningitis 1, Road traffic accidents 2, Cretinism 1, Congenital cardiac disease 1, Violence (crashed aircraft) 2.

It should be noted that 4 out of the 14 deaths (28%) were due to accidental violence.

There is no change in the conduct or regime of the certified special schools.

(3) **Medical Inspection.** The numbers of children examined at the Primary and Secondary (Modern) Schools during the year were as follows :—

Entrants	...	...	...	1566
Intermediate (8 years)	...	...	...	1451
Leavers	...	...	...	857
Other Groups	...	...	...	2477
Colman Road Special School	...	...	...	61
Nursery School	...	...	...	288
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	6700
				<hr/>

The facts disclosed by Medical Inspection during the year and the total results attained were as follows :—

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY (MODERN) SCHOOLS.

(Excluding Nursery School).

Defect or Disease.	Routine Inspection.	"Specials" at School or Clinic.	Total Defects.	Referred for Treat- ment.	Total Defects Treated.	Total Defects Cured.
Uncleanliness :						
Head ...	21	598	619	619	615	615
Body ...	1	—	1	1	1	1
Minor Injuries, Septic Sores, etc.	9	472	481	481	520	444
Tonsils and Adenoids ...	278	82	360	169	143	143
Other Diseases of Nose and Throat	36	143	179	167	142	101
Pul. Tub. :						
Definite ...	—	4	4	4	6	—
Suspected ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Pul. Tub. ...	—	13	13	13	52	2
Skin Diseases ...	127	675	802	789	789	712
External Eye Diseases ...	31	103	134	123	93	66
Vision and Squint	321	309	630	562	497	223
					(Glasses prescribed).	
Ear Disease and Hearing ...	44	62	106	95	333	72
Crippling, Deformi- ties, etc. ...	442	97	539	492	995	85
Malnutrition ...	1008	78	1086	1061	3165	183
Enl. Cerv. Glands (Non-Tub.) ...	66	52	118	61	66	21
Defective Speech...	23	9	32	13	7	—
Heart and Circula- tory Diseases ...	78	50	128	109	138	21
Bronchitis ...	27	25	52	49	60	10
Other Non-Tuber- culous Diseases of the Lungs. ...	15	11	26	19	16	4
Diseases of the Nervous System	62	23	85	77	76	14
Rheumatism ...	17	10	27	12	13	—
Other Defects and Diseases ...	281	484	765	683	759	330

The following table shows the number of children found to be suffering from certain defects or diseases. For comparison the figures for 1944 are also given.

Defect or Disease.	No. requiring treatment:—			1944.
	Prim. and Sec. (Mod.)	1945. Sec. (Gr.)	Total.	
Scabies	282	5	287	357
Impetigo	142	6	148	205
Ringworm of Scalp... ..	8	—	8	9
„ „ Body	9	2	11	2
Other skin diseases... ..	353	40	393	323
Blepharitis	34	5	39	30
Conjunctivitis	33	1	34	50
Defective Vision and Squint... ..	565	203	768	793
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	4	—	4	—
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	13	—	13	13
Defective Hearing	13	4	17	20
Discharging ears	27	3	30	57
Other ear diseases	58	4	62	72
Orthopædic defects	532	266	798	893
Heart Dis. and Circulation	115	40	155	115
Rheumatism (incl. Chorea)	13	8	21	23

MINOR AILMENT CLINICS.

The following is a summary of the defects treated (including Secondary and Nursery Schools) :—

Disease.	Churchman House Clinic.		District Clinics.	
	No. of Children Treated.	Cured.	No. of Children Treated.	Cured.
Ringworm of the Head	—	—	—	—
Ringworm of the Body	10	10	—	—
*Scabies	—	—	—	—
Impetigo	113	106	174	174
Other Skin Diseases	187	169	1800	1796
Minor Eye Defects (Conjuncti- vitis, Blepharitis, Styes, etc.)	69	63	219	218
Otorrhœa	—	—	125	6
Ear Defects (Wax, Boils, etc.)	31	27	231	231
Enlarged Glands	16	15	—	—
Defects of Nose and Throat	99	77	1	1
Miscellaneous (Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, Chilblains, etc.)	384	344	3636	3620
Other Defects and Diseases	196	167	—	—

*Scabies in school children is treated at the Scabies Clinic set up by the Health Committee (see pages 42, 43 and 69).

8835 attendances were made during the year at the Minor Ailments Clinic, and the Saturday morning "special" Clinics at Churchman House, and 43,994 at the District Clinics, exclusive of attendances for the treatment of discharging ears.

TREATMENT OF OTORRHOEA.

18 new cases were referred to the Ear Specialist during the year. 16 cases recurred and 66 continued from the previous year. At the end of the year there were 114 cases on the books.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

The Dental Officers devoted 36 half days to the inspection of children in the schools and examined 4206 scholars—an average of 116·8 per session. 2929 or 69·6 per cent. were found to need treatment. 1930 or 65·9 per cent. of these attended at the School Dental Clinic for treatment. 1573 children were sent to the Dental Clinic by the Medical Officers, Head Teachers, School Nurses, etc., for examination. In the opinion of the Dental Officers 1256 of these needed treatment and received it—the total number of Primary and Secondary scholars treated during the year being 3186. These made 6636 attendances.

4034 teeth were extracted and 3545 rendered artificially sound. 1500 general anæsthetics were administered.

THE SENIOR SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER REPORTS :—

During the first four months of 1945 the work of the Department could not be fully maintained owing to illness of one of the Dental Officers. However, we were fortunate in securing the services of Mr. H. D. Hoggard, L.D.S. Eng., in a temporary capacity on his demobilisation from The Army Dental Corps. He commenced duty in July and as a result we were able to show a slight increase on the previous year.

I am pleased to report that the decrease in extractions of permanent teeth for children has been continued and look forward to the time when such extractions, except for orthodontic purposes, will be a rare occurrence.

During the last few years the character and technique of conservative dentistry has considerably changed with the result

that many incisor teeth which previously had to be extracted, can be saved. This applies particularly to teeth broken in minor accidents.

We still encourage the parents to bring their children for routine inspection every three months and I am sure in most cases it is appreciated.

At the November meeting of the Education (Sub) Physical Care Committee, the M.O.H. presented a scheme for the appointment of another Dental Officer and a transfer of the Dental Clinic from Churchman House to more commodious premises at 36 Unthank Road, the proposition being sanctioned.

The private Dental Surgeon, who for so many years has been of such help to us, is still most willing to assist when necessary.

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

240 new cases (Primary and Modern Secondary) and 58 new cases (Secondary Grammar) were referred during the year, while 157 Primary and Modern Secondary and 88 Secondary Grammar cases were discharged as fit. 649 Primary and Modern Secondary and 242 Secondary Grammar scholars continued treatment from the previous year. 4 were treated in Orthopædic Hospitals and 14 in General Hospitals.

At the end of the year 983 Primary and Modern Secondary and 274 Secondary Grammar cases were under observation or treatment.

In addition 215 cases under school age were under observation or treatment at the end of the year and 15 cases under school age were discharged as fit during the year. 27 cases above school age and whose treatment was continued under the Health Committee were kept under observation or treatment during the year.

Tuberculosis Cases. 1 new case attended the Clinic, and 27 other cases continued attendance from the previous year. The diagnoses in these cases were Hip 11; Knee 1; Spine 11; Other Bones and Joints 5.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

The following table shows the number of days spent in Institutions by orthopædic cases during the year:—

	School Cases.	M.&C.W. Cases.	T.B. Cases.	Health Committee Cases.
Norfolk and Norwich Hospital...	15	—	113	44
Jenny Lind Hospital ...	297	12	86	—
Cromer Convalescent Home ...	14	—	43	—
Melton Lodge ...	632	90	1053	—
Royal Sea Bathing Hospital ...	—	—	222	—
Papworth ...	—	—	365	—
Woodlands Hospital ...	—	—	14	—
Royal National Orthopædic Hospital ...	—	—	910	—
Manfield Orthopædic Hospital	—	—	192	—
Children's Sanatorium, Holt ...	—	—	185	—
St. Vincent's Orthopædic Hospital ...	62	—	—	—
	<hr/> 1020	<hr/> 102	<hr/> *3183	<hr/> 44

*1367 of these were in respect of school children.

UNCLEANLINESS.

The School Nurses made 38,962 examinations in the Primary and Modern Secondary Schools and 2388 in the Secondary Grammar Schools. 442 Primary and Modern Secondary and 23 Secondary Grammar School Scholars were found unclean by the School Nurses. Statutory Notices were served under Section 73 of the Norwich Corporation Act, 1933, on parents in respect of 1% of the children examined. (This percentage figure is based on the number of individual children found unclean by the School Nurses only.)

A total of 688 notices were served concerning 592 children, including those found by the School Medical Officers and School Nurses, and these cases were dealt with as follows:—

Compulsorily cleansed ...	587
Voluntarily cleansed ...	94
Not cleansed (left Norwich, under age, etc.)	7
	<hr/> 688

19 parents were prosecuted in respect of 24 children. Fines varying from 2/6 to 10/- were imposed. Letters of warning were sent in 5 cases. 14 other cases of uncleanness were dealt with at the Clinic, no Statutory Notices being issued.

(4) **Infectious Diseases.** The number of cases of Diphtheria dropped to 6, there being no deaths. Of the 6 cases, none was immunised.

Scarlet Fever, Rubella, Chicken Pox, Whooping Cough and Jaundice showed a reduction whilst Measles, Mumps and Dysentery showed an increase.

During the year 1128 new cases (288 school children and 840 others) were immunised against Diphtheria. 853 final tests—303 school children and 550 others—were made, of which 9 school children and 5 others gave positive results. From 1935, the year in which Diphtheria Immunisation Clinics commenced in Norwich, a total of 16,858 cases have been injected, and 12,873 cases have produced negative results after a final Schick test. Approximately 8990 of the children attending school at the end of the year have been immunised—that is, 58·2%. 226 school children and 37 under school age received supplementary doses.

353 children, of whom 349 were under school age, were vaccinated against Whooping Cough.

6 cases and 1 contact of Scarlet Fever, 23 cases of Measles, and 2 cases of Dysentery were reported from private schools.

(5) **Provision of Meals.** On 31st December, 1490 Primary and Modern Secondary and 233 Secondary Grammar School Scholars were receiving milk on the recommendation of a Medical Officer; 518 Primary and Modern Secondary and 107 Secondary Grammar School Scholars similarly were receiving meals. Children receiving milk or meals on the recommendation of a Medical Officer are re-examined every few months.

All the schools made use of the Milk Marketing Board's Scheme. Invalid children under the Visiting Teacher continued to have voluntary milk.

2546 Primary and Modern Secondary and 808 Secondary Grammar School children were also receiving meals under voluntary arrangements.

In 1942 the Education Committee inaugurated a scheme whereby children receiving meals could attend at the Dining Rooms during the holidays. The arrangements were continued throughout the year, but the results, though showing a slight improvement on the previous year, were disappointing, as shown in the following table :—

Easter Vacation.

256 children attended out of 365 (58%) who expressed the wish to attend.

August Vacation.

234 out of 340 (67%).

Christmas Vacation.

259 out of 363 (71%).

(6) **Co-operation of Parents, Teachers, Enquiry and Welfare Officers and Voluntary Bodies.** The co-operation of parents, teachers, etc., has been given as in previous years. Parents attended the routine Medical Inspections at the Primary and Modern Secondary Schools as under :—

Group.	No. of Children examined.	Parents present.		Percentage of Parents present.
		1945.		1944.
Entrants	... 1566	1435	(91·6%)	85·6
Intermediate	... 1451	1237	(85·2%)	84·2
Leavers	... 857	442	(51·6%)	58·4
Other Groups	... 2477	1681	(67·9%)	69·5

At the Colman Road Special School, of the 61 children examined, parents were present with 23, or 37·7%, and at the Nursery School of the 288 children examined, parents were present with 181, or 62·8%.

At the Secondary Grammar Schools, of the 1198 girls examined, parents were present with 755, or 63%, and of the 900 boys examined, parents were present with 347, or 39·5%.

(7) **Blind, Deaf and Epileptic Children.** The East Anglian School at Gorleston was evacuated to Wales in June, 1940. The School was discontinued in Wales in July, 1945, and the Norwich

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN SCHOOLS, 1945.

SCHOOLS.	Number on Roll.	DIPH- THERIA.			SCARLET FEVER.		MEASLES.		RUBELLA (German Measles)		CHICKEN POX.		WHOOPING COUGH.		CEREBRO- SPINAL FEVER.		MUMPS	NON PUL. T.B.	DYS- EN- TERY	Jaundice
		Cases.	Carriers	Contacts	Cases.	Contacts	Cases.	Contacts	Cases.	Contacts	Cases.	Contacts	Cases.	Contacts	Cases.	Contacts	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	
Alderman Jex	387	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	19	1	—	—
Angel Road ...	597	—	—	1	—	39	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	4	—	—
Avenue Road...	790	—	—	—	2	68	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bignold ...	487	—	—	3	5	12	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bull Close ...	233	—	1	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Catton Grove...	624	—	—	—	3	36	—	—	—	—	37	—	1	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
Cavell ...	323	—	1	—	2	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Colman Road...	520	2	—	2	1	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Crome ...	210	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dowson ...	452	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
George White	596	—	1	3	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heigham House	133	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horn's Lane ...	106	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lakenham ...	695	—	—	2	5	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	1
Larkman Lane	1006	—	—	—	11	40	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Model ...	170	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mousehold Avenue	212	—	1	2	—	40	—	—	—	—	8	—	1	—	—	—	26	1	—	—
Nelson Street...	303	—	1	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	12	—	7	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Norman ...	801	—	1	—	—	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philadelphia ...	73	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
St. Augustine's	320	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Giles' ...	126	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Mark's ...	185	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gurney & Henderson	973	1	1	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

Museum view	Total	1945*	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
Willow Lane ...	258	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colman Road Special	274	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Earlham Nursery	121	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
City of Norwich	760	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blyth School ...	750	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Junior Technical	248	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Commercial	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Art ...	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Notre Dame ...	660	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals for 1945*	15436	61	15	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" , 1944	15690	172	88	16	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" , 1943	15079	415	155	—	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" , 1942	15050	373	62	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" , 1941	15376	267	66	8	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" , 1940	15626	290	20	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" , 1939	15901	109	125	20	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" , 1938	16707	120	162	35	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" , 1937	17103	229	177	18	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" , 1936	17509	200	150	22	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" , 1935	18232	115	189	36	113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* In addition there were two cases of Pulmonary T.B. (Bull Close and Catton Grove Schools), one case of Erysipelas (Blyth School), and six cases of Pneumonia (Catton Grove 2, Lakenham, Norman, Philadelphia and Wensum View—one each).

children came home. Pending resumption of the School at Gorleston arrangements were made for the children above Infant School age to attend maintained schools in Norwich to receive such special education as could be given to them.

Blind Children. 1 boy and 1 girl were on the register of the East Anglian School at the end of the year.

Deaf and Dumb Children. During the year 1 girl was admitted to the East Anglian School. At the end of the year 5 boys and 3 girls were on the register. The parents of one girl would not consent to her attendance at the school in Wales and she remained in attendance at a maintained Secondary School. 1 boy who was at no school or institution was recommended for and awaiting admission to the East Anglian School.

Epileptic Children. During the year 1 boy left St. Elizabeth's Roman Catholic Home for Epileptics, Much Hadham, and at the end of the year was an inpatient at the Woodlands Hospital, Norwich. 1 boy remained at Lingfield Colony.

Mental Defectives. 16 boys and 13 girls were examined for mental deficiency. 5 boys and 2 girls were recommended for the Dull or Backward Class, 5 boys and 3 girls for admission to and 1 girl for return to the Special Day School, 1 girl for reference to the Mental Treatment Committee, 4 boys and 3 girls to remain at ordinary school, 1 boy and 2 girls to remain at and 1 boy for admission to the Special Day School (Section for Physically Defectives), 1 girl for admission to a Residential Special School.

In addition 8 boys and 6 girls already attending the Special Day School were brought forward for special examination. 7 boys and 6 girls were recommended to be referred to the Mental Treatment Committee, and 1 boy to remain at the Special Day School (Section for Mental Defectives).

31 boys and 35 girls (including 2 girls recorded under the heading of "Children Suffering from Multiple Defects" on page 89) were on the register at Colman Road Special School (Section for Mental Defectives) at the end of the year.

Residential Special Schools for Mental Defectives. 1 boy left a Residential Special School during the year. At the end of the year, 5 boys and 3 girls were in attendance at Residential Special Schools.

OPEN AIR SCHOOL.

(a) *Mental Defectives.* These are accommodated at the Colman Road Special School in a Special Section and are referred to on the previous page.

(b) *Physical Defectives.* The average attendance for the year was 166·4. At the beginning of the year there were 93 children attending under Dr. Riddel's supervision; 47 were admitted; 16 boys and 8 girls were discharged. 69 boys and 47 girls remained at the end of the year.

71 boys and 46 girls attended Dr. Boston's section; 13 boys and 10 girls were admitted; 18 boys and 15 girls left during the year. 53 boys and 31 girls were on the register at the end of the year.

(8) **Full-time Courses of Higher Education for Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Students.** 3 students were receiving training at the Norwich Institution for the Blind, 1 in mat making, 1 in machine knitting and chair caning, and 1 in brush making.

(9) **Nursery Schools and Classes.** The numbers of children on the registers on 31st December were as under :—

Nursery School, Larkman Lane	...	121 children
Nursery Class, Larkman Lane	...	77 „
Nursery Class, Bignold School	...	58 „
Nursery Class, Catton Grove School	...	90 „
Nursery Class, Cavell Infants' School	...	53 „
Nursery Class, Angel Road School	...	43 „
Nursery Class, Mousehold Avenue School		42 „

A number of children under 5 years of age were also attending other infant schools.

Inspections of the children have been made weekly by the School Nurses and each term by the School Medical Officer.

FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION AT NURSERY SCHOOL AND RESULTS OF TREATMENT.

Defect or Disease.	Routine Inspection.	"Specials" at School or Clinic.	Total Defects.	Referred for Treat- ment.	Total Defects Treated.	Total Defects Cured.
Uncleanliness:						
Head	—	1	1	1	1	1
Minor Injuries, Septic Sores, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tonsils & Adenoids	10	—	10	5	1	1
Other Dis. Nose and Throat ...	6	—	6	3	—	—
Skin Diseases ...	6	2	8	5	3	3
External Eye Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vision and Squint	3	1	4	3	—	—
					(Glasses prescribed	
Ear Disease and Hearing ...	6	—	6	3	3	—
Crippling, De- formities, etc. ...	42	—	42	40	12	1
Malnutrition ...	6	—	6	6	—	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non- T.B.) ...	2	—	2	1	—	—
Defective Speech...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heart and Circu- latory Diseases...	6	1	7	6	2	—
Bronchitis ...	4	—	4	4	—	—
Other Non-Tuber- culous Diseases of the Lungs ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Nervous System ...	7	—	7	4	3	—
Rheumatism ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Defects and Diseases ...	19	2	21	17	2	—

(10) **Secondary (Grammar) and Junior Technical Schools.**
The arrangements for the medical examination of scholars and the following up of defects remained unaltered.

FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION AND RESULTS OF TREATMENT.

Defect or Disease.	Routine Inspections		"Specials" at	Total Defects.	Referred for Treatment.	Total Defects Treated.	Total Defects Cured
	(a) Notre Dame School.	(b) All other Secondary Grammar Schools.					
Uncleanliness :							
Head	—	3	23	26	26	26	26
Body	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minor Injuries, Septic Sores, etc.	—	3	23	26	26	26	26
Tonsils & Adenoids	15	31	3	49	16	15	4
Other Diseases of Nose and Throat	2	10	9	21	16	12	6
Pulmonary Tuberculosis :							
Definite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suspected	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skin Diseases ...	—	20	33	53	53	44	26
External Eye Diseases ...	—	9	3	12	11	7	3
Vision and Squint	34	140	51	225	203	198	109
						(Glasses prescribed.)	
Ear Disease and Hearing ...	3	11	6	20	11	11	4
Dental Diseases ...	17	151	3	171	170	143	136
Crippling Defects, Deformities, etc.	102	197	7	306	266	477	92
Malnutrition ...	34	241	1	276	264	520	42
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous) ...	2	6	1	9	6	12	2
Defective Speech ...	—	1	—	1	1	1	—
Heart and Circulatory Diseases ...	5	42	2	49	40	29	4
Bronchitis ...	1	1	—	2	2	8	—
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases of the Lungs ...	—	3	—	3	2	—	—
Diseases of the Nervous System	—	14	—	14	8	8	1
Rheumatism ...	—	7	2	9	6	1	—
Other Defects and Diseases ...	17	139	24	180	139	164	23

(11) **Miscellaneous.** *Remand Homes.* 42 boys and 7 girls were admitted during the year, compared with 47 boys and 10 girls in 1944.

Examination of Teachers, etc. Examinations have been made as follows:—49 newly appointed teachers; 12 teachers following prolonged absence owing to sickness; 10 children in connection with applications for entertainments licences.

3 disabled ladies attending a Ministry of Labour course at the Technical College were examined and kept under observation on the instructions of the Ministry of Education.

School for maladjusted children. One boy was in attendance.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY (MODERN) SCHOOLS.

(Including Nursery and Open Air Schools.)

TABLE 1.—RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Code Group Inspections—

Entrants	...	...	...	1566
Intermediate (2nd age group)	...	...	...	1451
Leavers (3rd ,, ,, )	...	...	...	857

3874

Number of other Routine Inspections

...

2477

Nursery School

...

...

288

Colman Road Special School (M.D. Section) :—

Age	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	—	1	4	5	9	5	8	12	9	8

61

Grand Total

...

6700

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections and Re-inspections—

Primary and Secondary (Modern) ...

19870

Nursery School

...

...

25

Colman Road Special School

...

...

2155

Grand Total

...

22050

TABLE 2.

A.—Classification of the NUTRITION OF CHILDREN inspected during the year in Routine Age Groups up to the 31st December, 1945.

Age-groups.	No. of Children Inspected.	A. (Excellent.)		B. (Normal.)		C. (Slightly subnormal.)		D. (Bad.)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Nursery School...	288	55	19.1	186	64.6	47	16.3	—	—
Entrants ...	1566	374	23.9	973	62.1	217	13.9	2	0.1
Second Age Group	1451	372	25.6	714	49.2	361	24.9	4	0.3
Third Age Group	857	205	23.9	388	45.3	259	30.2	5	0.6
Other Routine Groups ...	2477	632	25.5	1220	49.3	609	24.6	16	0.6
Colman Rd. Spec. Sch. (M.D. Sec.)	61	15	24.6	23	37.7	18	29.5	5	8.2
TOTAL ...	6700	1653	24.7	3504	52.3	1511	22.5	32	0.5

B.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN
THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1945.

Defect or Disease.	Routine Inspections.		Special Inspections.	
	Number of Defects.		Number of Defects.	
	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring Observation but not Treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring Observation but not Treatment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Malnutrition ...	990	24	77	1
Uncleanliness :				
Head ...	21	—	599	—
Body ...	1	—	—	—
SKIN—				
Ringworm :				
Scalp ...	—	—	8	—
Body ...	—	—	9	—
Scabies ...	74	—	208	—
Impetigo ...	7	—	135	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous) ...	44	8	309	8
Minor Injuries, Bruises, etc. ...	7	—	240	—
Septic Sores ...	2	—	232	—
EYE—				
Blepharitis ...	10	2	24	5
Conjunctivitis ...	5	—	28	—
Keratitis ...	—	—	—	—
Corneal Opacities ...	1	1	—	—
Corneal Ulcer ...	3	—	—	—
Defective Vision ...	219	36	225	15
Squint ...	55	14	66	4
Other Conditions ...	7	2	45	1
EAR—				
Defective Hearing ...	9	4	4	1
Otitis Media ...	17	4	10	—
Other Ear Diseases	13	3	45	2
NOSE AND THROAT—				
Chronic Tonsillitis only ...	25	77	10	14
Adenoids ...	21	22	4	3
Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids ...	74	69	40	11
Other Conditions ...	32	10	138	5

TABLE 2B—continued.

Defect or Disease.	Routine Inspections.		Special Inspections.	
	Number of Defects.		Number of Defects.	
(1)	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation but not Treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring Observation but not Treatment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)... ..	24	44	38	14
Defective Speech ...	9	14	4	5
TEETH—				
Dental Diseases ...	37	2	6	—
HEART & CIRCULATION—				
Heart Disease :				
Organic ...	6	4	—	1
Functional ...	9	8	—	1
Anæmia ...	52	5	48	1
LUNGS—				
Bronchitis ...	28	3	25	—
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases ...	10	5	9	2
TUBERCULOSIS—				
Pulmonary :				
Definite ...	—	—	4	—
Suspected ...	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary :				
Glands ...	—	—	8	—
Spine ...	—	—	—	—
Hip ...	—	—	1	—
Other Bones and Joints ...	—	—	—	—
Skin ...	—	—	1	—
Other Forms ...	—	—	3	—
NERVOUS SYSTEM—				
Epilepsy ...	12	2	7	—
Chorea ...	1	—	—	—
Other Conditions ...	45	9	16	—
DEFORMITIES—				
Rickets ...	247	14	23	3
Spinal Curvature ...	49	8	8	3
Other Forms ...	148	18	57	3
Rheumatism ...	3	14	9	1
Other Defects and Diseases ...	225	75	475	11

C.—(a) Number of INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN found at Routine Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding uncleanliness and Dental Diseases) ... 1999

Group. (1)	Number of Children.		Percentage of Children found to require Treatment. (4)
	Inspected. (2)	Found to require Treatment. (3)	
CODE GROUPS—			
Entrants	1566	282	18.0
Intermediate (2nd age Group)	1451	472	32.5
Leavers (3rd ,, ,,)	857	356	41.5
TOTAL (CODE GROUPS) ...	3874	1110	28.6
Other Routine Inspections ...	2477	787	31.8
Nursery School	288	75	26.0
Colman Road Special School (M.D. Section)	61	27	44.3

C.—(b) Number of INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN found at Routine Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

(NOTE—No individual child is counted more than once in any column of this table.)

GROUP. (1)	For Defective Vision (excluding Squint). (2)	For all other conditions recorded in Table II. (excluding Malnutrition). (3)	Total. (4)	Malnutrition. (5)	Grand Total (6)
CODE GROUPS—					
Entrants	12	205	215	102	282
Second Age Group ...	50	209	243	248	472
Third Age Group ...	69	142	197	229	356
TOTAL (CODE GROUPS)	131	556	655	579	1110
Other Routine Inspections	82	442	500	397	787
Nursery School	1	71	72	6	75
Colman Road Special School (M.D. Section)	5	21	25	8	27
GRAND TOTAL ...	219	1090	1252	990	1999

TABLE 3.—RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA.

		At the Special Day School for Mentally Defectives ...	At Other Institutions ...	At no School or Institution ...	Boys	Girls	Total
	Children with multiple defects.				—	2	2
					—	—	—
					1	—	1*
Blind (including partially blind).	(i.) Children who are so blind that they can only be appropriately taught in a School for blind children.	At Certified Schools for the Blind	At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ...	At other Institutions ...	1	1	2§
		At no School or Institution ...			—	—	—
	(ii.) Children who have such power of vision that they can only be appropriately taught in a School for the partially blind.	At Certified Schools for the Blind or partially Blind ...	At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ...	At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...			—	2	2†
					—	—	—
Deaf (including deaf and dumb and partially deaf).	(i.) Children who are so deaf that they can only be appropriately taught in a School for the deaf.	At Certified Schools for the Deaf ...	At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ...	At other Institutions ...	5	3	8§
		At no School or Institution ...			—	1	1
	(ii.) Children who can only be appropriately taught in a School for the partially deaf.	At Certified Schools for the Deaf or Partially Deaf ...	At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ...	At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...			1	—	1
					—	—	—

§See (7), Page 77.

†At Certified Day Special School.

*Being taught by the Visiting Teacher.

TABLE 3—continued.

		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Feeble-minded.	At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children ...	36	36	72
	At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ...	2	1	3
	At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution ...	1	2	3*
Mentally Defective.	(i.) Children incapable of receiving benefit or further benefit from instruction in a Special School:—			
	(a) Idiots ...	—	—	—
	(b) Imbeciles ...	—	1	1
	(c) Others ...	—	3	3
	(ii.) Children unable to be instructed in a Special School without detriment to the interests of other children:—			
	(a) Moral Defectives ...	—	—	—
	(b) Others ...	1	—	1
	Feeble-minded Children notified on leaving a Special School on or before attaining the age of 16 ...	7	6	13
	Notified during the year to the Local Authority for the purposes of the Mental Deficiency Acts.			

||In addition, 1 boy and 1 girl were attending a private school.

*One boy being taught by the Visiting Teacher.

TABLE 3—continued.

			Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Mentally Defective —continued.		Feeble-minded Children notified under Article 3 of the 1928 Regulations, i.e., "Special Circumstances" cases ...	—	—	—
		Children who, in addition to being mentally defective, were blind or deaf ...	—	—	—
Epileptics.	Children suffering from severe epilepsy.	At Certified Special Schools ...	1	—	1
		At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ...	—	—	—
		At other Institutions ...	1	—	1
		At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—
Physically Defective.	Children suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis (including pleura and intrathoracic glands).	At Certified Special Schools ...	3	—	3†
		At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ...	1	1	2
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	—	1	1

†At Certified Day Special School.

TABLE 3—continued.

		Boys.	Girls.	Total
Children suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.	At Certified Special Schools ...	9	4	13†
	At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ...	6	6	12
	At other Institutions ...	—	3	3
	At no School or Institution ...	2	—	2*
Physically Defective —continued.	At Certified Special Schools ...	101	67	168†
	At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ...	12	18	30¶
	At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution ...	4	1	5*
Crippled Children (other than those diagnosed as tuberculous and in need of treatment for that disease) who are suffering from a degree of crippling sufficiently severe to interfere materially with a child's normal mode of life.	At Certified Special Schools ...	7	3	10†
	At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ...	—	1	1
	At other Institutions ...	1	—	1
	At no School or Institution ...	5	3	8*

¶This comprises children suffering from Rheumatic affections and includes 1 boy at a Secondary School.

†At the Certified Day Special School.

*Being taught by the Visiting Teacher.

TABLE 3—*continued.*

Physically Defective — <i>continued.</i>	Children with heart disease, i.e., children whose defect is so severe as to necessitate the provision of educational facilities other than those of the maintained Primary and Secondary Schools.			
		Boys.	Girls.	Total
	At Certified Special Schools	2	2	4†
	At maintained Primary and Second- ary Schools	—	—	—
	At other Institutions	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution	1	1	2*
	...			
	...			
	...			
	...			

†At Certified Day Special School.

*Being taught by the Visiting Teacher.

TABLE 4.—RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1945.

GROUP 1.—MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Group 6).

Defect or Disease. (1)	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Otherwise. (3)	Total. (4)
SKIN—			
Ringworm (X-ray Treatment	8	—	8
—Scalp (Other do.	8	—	8
Ringworm—Body ...	8	1	9
Scabies	280	2	282
Impetigo	136	3	139
Other Skin Diseases ...	296	50	346
MINOR EYE DEFECTS ...	81	8	89
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group 2).			
MINOR EAR DEFECTS ...	295	26	321
MISCELLANEOUS—			
(e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.) ...	459	61	520
TOTAL ...	1571	151	1722

GROUP 2.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group 1).

Defect or Disease. (1)	Number of Defects dealt with.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Otherwise. (3)	Total. (4)
Errors of Refraction (including Squint). (Operations for Squint are recorded separately in the body of the Report)	497	—	497
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group 1) ...	—	4	4
TOTAL ...	497	4	501

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed :—

(a)	Under the Authority's Scheme	...	223
(b)	Otherwise	... ..	—

Total number of children who obtained spectacles :—

(a)	Under the Authority's Scheme	...	241
(b)	Otherwise	... ..	—

GROUP 3.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.
NUMBER OF DEFECTS.

Received Operative Treatment.												Received other forms of Treatment.	Total numbe. Treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme in Clinic or Hospital.				By Private Practitioner or Hospital apart from the Authority's Scheme.				Total.					
(1)				(2)				(3)					
(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	(iv.)	(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	(iv.)	(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	(iv.)	(4)	(5)
—	—	142	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	144	—	142	286

(i.) Tonsils only; (ii.) Adenoids only; (iii.) Tonsils and Adenoids;
(iv.) Other defects of the Nose and Throat.

GROUP 4.—ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

No. of children treated...	Under Authority's Scheme. (1)			Otherwise. (2)			Total number treated.
	Residential treatment with education.	Residential treatment without education.	Non- Residential at treatment at an Orthopædic Clinic.	Residential treatment with education.	Residential treatment without education.	Non- Residential at treatment at an Orthopædic Clinic.	
	(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	
	4	14	1255†	—	—	—	1273

†Including 453 cases attending Clinic for observation.

GROUP 5.—DENTAL DEFECTS.

(1) Number of children who were :—

(a) Inspected by the Dentists :—

Routine Age Groups	Aged	4 years and under	7	}	Total ...	4206
	,,	5 years...	165			
	,,	6 ,, ...	215			
	,,	7 ,, ...	472			
	,,	8 ,, ...	600			
	,,	9 ,, ...	566			
	,,	10 ,, ...	604			
	,,	11 ,, ...	624			
	,,	12 ,, ...	429			
	,,	13 ,, ...	431			
	,,	14 ,, ...	78			
	,,	15 years and over	15			

Specials ... 1376

Grand Total ... 5582

(b) Found to require treatment ... 4049

(c) Actually treated ... 3050

(d) Re-treated during the year as the result of periodical examination [included in (c)] ... 1472

(2) Half-days devoted to {Inspection 36} Total 983
 {Treatment 947}

(3) Attendances made by children for treatment ... 5397

(4) Fillings ... {Permanent Teeth 2689} Total 2714
 {Temporary Teeth 25}

(5) Extractions ... {Permanent Teeth 611} Total 3755
 {Temporary Teeth 3144}

(6) Administration of general anæsthetics for extractions 1394

(7) Other Operations {Permanent Teeth 1388} Total 1388
 {Temporary Teeth —}

GROUP 6.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

- (1) Average number of visits per school (department) made during the year by the School Nurses ... 3
- (2) Total number of examinations of children made in the Schools by School Nurses ... 38962
- (3) Number of individual children found unclean ... 442
- (4) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority :—
 - (a) Voluntarily ... 69
 - (b) Compulsorily ... 371
- (5) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—
 - (a) Under the Education Act, 1921 ... Nil
 - (b) Under School Attendance Byelaws ... Nil
 - (c) Under the Norwich Corporation Act, 1933... 24

SECONDARY (GRAMMAR) SCHOOLS.

TABLE 1.—RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Boys, 900; Girls, 1198; Total, 2098.

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Special Inspections and Re-Inspections.

Boys, 632; Girls, 642; Total, 1274.

TABLE 2.

A.—Classification of the NUTRITION OF CHILDREN Inspected during the Year.

		No. of Children Inspected.		A. (Excellent.)		B. (Normal.)		C. (Slightly subnormal.)		D. (Bad.)	
				No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Boys	...	900		250	27.8	471	52.3	178	19.8	1	0.1
Girls	...	1198		442	36.9	588	49.1	165	13.8	3	0.2
TOTAL ...		2098		692	33.0	1059	50.5	343	16.3	4	0.2

B.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN
THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1945.

Defect or Disease. (1)	Routine Inspections. Number of Defects.		Special Inspections. Number of Defects.	
	Requiring Treatment. (2)	Requiring Obser- vation but not Treatment. (3)	Requiring Treatment. (4)	Requiring Obser- vation but not Treatment. (5)
Malnutrition ...	263	12	1	—
Uncleanliness :				
Head ...	3	—	23	—
Body ...	—	—	—	—
SKIN—				
Ringworm :				
Scalp ...	—	—	—	—
Body ...	—	—	2	—
Scabies ...	3	—	2	—
Impetigo ...	1	—	5	—
Other Diseases (Non- Tuberculous) ...	16	—	24	—
Minor Injuries, Bruises, etc. ...	1	—	16	—
Septic Sores ...	2	—	7	—
EYE—				
Blepharitis ...	5	—	—	—
Conjunctivitis ...	—	—	1	—
Keratitis ...	—	—	—	—
Corneal Opacities ...	—	—	—	—
Corneal Ulcer ...	—	—	—	—
Defective Vision ...	150	21	49	—
Squint ...	2	1	2	—
Other Conditions ...	3	1	2	—
EAR—				
Defective Hearing...	3	4	1	—
Otitis Media ...	2	2	1	1
Other Ear Diseases	1	2	3	—
NOSE AND THROAT—				
Chronic Tonsillitis only ...	7	31	—	—
Adenoids ...	1	1	—	—
Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids ...	5	1	3	—
Other Conditions ...	8	4	8	1

TABLE 2B—continued.

Defect or Disease. (1)	Routine Inspections. Number of Defects.		Special Inspections. Number of Defects.	
	Requiring Treatment. (2)	Requiring Observation but not Treatment. (3)	Requiring Treatment. (4)	Requiring Observation but not Treatment. (5)
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuber- culous) ...	5	3	1	—
Defective Speech ...	1	—	—	—
TEETH—				
Dental Diseases ...	167	1	3	—
HEART & CIRCULATION—				
Heart Disease :				
Organic ...	1	1	—	—
Functional ...	2	8	2	—
Anæmia ...	35	—	—	—
LUNGS—				
Bronchitis ...	2	—	—	—
Other Non-Tuber- culous Diseases ...	2	1	—	—
TUBERCULOSIS—				
Pulmonary :				
Definite ...	—	—	—	—
Suspected ...	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary :				
Glands ...	—	—	—	—
Spine ...	—	—	—	—
Hip ...	—	—	—	—
Other Bones and Joints ...	—	—	—	—
Skin ...	—	—	—	—
Other Forms ...	—	—	—	—
NERVOUS SYSTEM—				
Epilepsy ...	1	1	—	—
Chorea ...	2	1	—	—
Other Conditions ...	5	4	—	—
DEFORMITIES—				
Rickets ...	47	3	4	—
Spinal Curvature ...	68	6	2	—
Other Forms ...	144	31	1	—
Rheumatism ...	4	3	2	—
Other Defects and Diseases ...	128	28	11	13

C.—Number of INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN found at Routine Medical Inspection to require Treatment (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases) ... 758

GROUP.	For Defective Vision (excluding Squint).	For all other conditions in Table II. (excluding Malnutrition).	Total.	Malnutrition.	Grand Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Boys ...	70	157	203	96	282
Girls ...	80	266	320	167	476
TOTAL ...	150	423	523	263	758

D.—Number of INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN in "C" who received Treatment (excluding Specials, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases) ... 428

TABLE 4.—RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1945.

GROUP 1.—MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Group 6).

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
SKIN—			
Ringworm—Scalp ...	—	—	—
„ Body ...	2	—	2
Scabies ...	4	1	5
Impetigo ...	5	1	6
Other Skin Diseases ...	24	7	31
MINOR EYE DEFECTS			
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group 2) ...	4	3	7
MINOR EAR DEFECTS ...	5	2	7
MISCELLANEOUS—			
(e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.) ...	18	8	26
TOTAL ...	62	22	84

GROUP 2.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group 1).

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects dealt with.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Errors of Refraction (including Squint). (Operations for Squint are recorded separately in the body of the Report)	193	5	198
Other Defect or Disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group 1)	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	193	5	198

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed :—

- (a) Under the Authority's Scheme ... 109
- (b) Otherwise —

Total number of children who obtained spectacles :—

- (a) Under the Authority's Scheme ... 119
- (b) Otherwise —

GROUP 3.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.
NUMBER OF DEFECTS.

Received Operative Treatment.												Received other forms of Treatment.	Total number Treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme in Clinic or Hospital.				By Private Practitioner or Hospital apart from the Authority's Scheme.				Total.					
(1)				(2)				(3)				(4)	(5)
(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	(iv.)	(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	(iv.)	(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	(iv.)		
—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	23	27

- (i.) Tonsils only; (ii.) Adenoids only; (iii.) Tonsils and Adenoids; (iv.) Other defects of the Nose and Throat.

GROUP 4.—ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

No. of children treated...	Under Authority's Scheme. (1)			Otherwise. (2)			Total number treated
	Residential treatment with education. (i.)	Residential treatment without education. (ii.)	Non-Residential treatment at an Orthopaedic Clinic. (iii.)	Residential treatment with education. (i.)	Residential treatment without education. (ii.)	Non-Residential treatment at an Orthopaedic Clinic. (iii.)	
—	—	1	316†	—	—	—	317*

*In addition there were 92 cases having exercises in school apart from the Council's Orthopædic Scheme.

†Includes 63 cases under observation at the Clinic.

GROUP 5.—DENTAL DEFECTS.

(1) Number of children who were:—

(a) Inspected by the Dentists :—

Routine Age Groups ...	...	Nil
Specials ...	...	197
		<hr/>
GRAND TOTAL	...	197

(b)	Found to require treatment	...	...	136
(c)	Actually treated	...	...	136

(2) Half-days devoted to Treatment. None especially. Secondary Scholars are treated with Primary Scholars.

Inspection. Nil.

(3)	Attendances made by children for treatment	...	1239
(4)	Fillings	<div> <div>...</div> <div> <div>{</div> <div>Permanent Teeth</div> <div>830</div> </div> <div> <div>{</div> <div>Temporary Teeth</div> <div>1</div> </div> </div>	Total 831
(5)	Extractions	<div> <div>...</div> <div> <div>{</div> <div>Permanent Teeth</div> <div>233</div> </div> <div> <div>{</div> <div>Temporary Teeth</div> <div>46</div> </div> </div>	Total 279
(6)	Administration of general anæsthetics for extractions		106
(7)	Other Operations	<div> <div></div> <div> <div>{</div> <div>Permanent Teeth</div> <div>450</div> </div> <div> <div>{</div> <div>Temporary Teeth</div> <div>—</div> </div> </div>	Total 450

GROUP 6.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(1)	Total number of visits to School (girls) made during the year by the School Nurses	9
(2)	Total number of examinations of children made in the School by School Nurses	2388
(3)	Number of individual children found unclean ...	23
(4)	Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority... ..	26
(5)	Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—	
	(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	Nil
	(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws ...	Nil
	(c) Under the Norwich Corporation Act, 1933... ..	Nil

GROUP 7.—TREATMENT OF ALL OTHER DEFECTS.

Defect or Disease. (1)	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Otherwise. (3)	Total. (4)
Malnutrition	386	134	520
Defective Hearing	—	4	4
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	2	10	12
Defective Speech	—	1	1
Heart and Circulation	7	22	29
Bronchitis	—	8	8
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases of Lungs	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis—			
Definite	—	—	—
Suspected	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	—	—
Nervous System	3	5	8
Rheumatism	—	1	1
Other Defects and Diseases ...	71	93	164
TOTAL ...	469	278	747

SUMMARY OF TREATMENT OF DEFECTS AS SHOWN IN TABLE 4.
(Groups 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7.)

Defect or Disease. (1)	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Otherwise. (3)	Total. (4)
Minor Ailments	62	22	84
Visual Defects	193	5	198
Defects of Nose and Throat ...	6	21	27
Deformities	385	92	477
Dental Defects	136	7	143
Other Defects	469	278	747
TOTAL ...	1251	425	1676

